







CRYPTOR

KMMILNES.

BLUE FALCON



The Making of the Book.

The pages of this volume, six hundred in number; each page twenty-one and a half by sixteen inches, sewn by hand, were presented to the Kin by Mojag of the Lodge of Merrie Campers, May 1924, KKV. It was bound by professional book binders in full pigskin, and the cost of this work was paid from the Kin funds, November 1924, KKV. Kinsman M. Jowitt undertook to meet the extra expense of full gilt edges. The cover was designed and worked by hand by White Fox, founder and Head Man of the Kibbo Kift. The symbolical meaning of the cover design is given below.

The Symbolism of the Cover:

In the centre is seen the Great

Right Hand of Kinship, with the double "K" upon the forearm. The Hand is outstretched in the Greeting of the Kin; the Sign of the Open Hand. At the top is emblazoned the Great Mark of the Kindred. The background, reading from the base upwards, and across from left to right, shows :—

Primitive Culture:- a Powerful Eye symbol (E) from a cave painting on Prince Regent's River, Fitzroy River, N.W. Australia (after Bradshaw); an antlered animal from a hunting scene from the face of a rock shelter at Cogul, near Lerida in Spain (after Breuil and Cabré); a monstrous figure engraved by Aurignacians (composed from figures after Cartailhac and Breuil); at the top right of this figure is a symbol cut in striated rock on the banks of the Gunaap.

Griqualand West, South Africa, (after Stow); to the right again is the figure of a hunter with his bow and arrow, from the frieze of Alpera, S. Spain, (after Breuil); below this hunter is a sign showing undulating lines (Water?) from a Bushman painting from Zuurfontein, Cape Colony (after Tongue); the dancing figure with the animal's head is from a Bushman painting, S. Africa (after Moszeik); the star-shaped sign is from a Bushman rock painting; the figure with outstretched arms and the kangaroo are constructed from cave paintings from Prince Regent's River, Fitzroy River, N.W. Australia (after Bradshaw); the three strokes and the circles are from the same painting.

Middle Ages:- On the left is an English Knight of 1400; on the

right is a fleet of wooden ships about the time of the battle of Sluys, constructed from a MS. in the British Museum.

The Mechanical Civilization of to-day, the symbols explain themselves, and are meant to represent an electric train, a printing press, aeroplane, heavy howitzer, factory, motor bus, etc.




















The Coming of the Kibbo Kift: is symbolised, above the noise and grime of Modern Industry, by a row of light-weight forester tents with totem poles, against a background of fir trees.

The whole design is emblematical of the spirit of the Kibbo Kift — the thought-nebula of the K.K. ideal — slowly shaping and evolving from primitive times to those in which the design was executed.

The volume was completed and ready for the reed of the Scriptor, November 1924. K.K. VI









The Writing of the Book.





The writing of the Book was begun on May 7th, 1927, by Scriptor—K.M. Milnea, Blue Falcon, acting under a mandate issued by the Chief Scribe, and the first word was written in the presence of the Kincouncil assembled at the King's Lang Ley on November 20, 1927.



- | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|
|  | Head Man — White Fox. |  |
|  | Deputy Head Man — Batwing. |  |
|  | and Chief Scribe | |
|  | Chief Tallykeeper—Kestrel. |  |
|  | Chief Campswarden—Wanderer. |  |
|  | Chief Ritesmaster—Lone Otter. |  |
|  | Chief Gleemaster — Mole. |  |
|  | Redesman — Keemo Sahbee. |  |
|  | Headman of Watlingthing—Green Flame. |  |
|  | Headman of Wandletting—Eagle. |  |



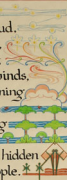
ame one

Hargrave by name, 
 Out of the country 
 Of South Saxons, 
 Son of an artist, 
 Artist was he, 
 In rune-making 
 With coloured earths 
 Skilled, 


This family 
 In great poverty 
 From place to place 
 Wandered, 

Skilled was he, 
 This same John, 

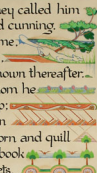
In Naturecraft,
By tree and cloud,
Bird and beast,
Flower and star,
And the four winds,
Faithfully harkening
Unto the Voice
Of Earth's song
Did he rede
The rune-staff hidden
From many people.



1008 He was received
As a mere stripling
Into the brotherhood
Of Boy Scouts.
1010 By night fire
In Chorley Wood kindled
Sitting around



A name they called him
 For skill and cunning.
 By this name,
 White Fox,
 Was he known thereafter.
 Earth-wisdom he
 Gathered up;
 Wrote down
 With ink horn and quill
 In a small book
 Earth-secrets.

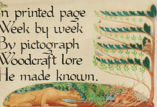


1912-13

Lone
craft.

April: In printed page
 May: Week by week
 1913. By pictograph
 Wigwam Woodcraft lore
 Papers in The He made known.

Wigwam
Papers
in The
Secret.



1914-16

RANCO

Darda

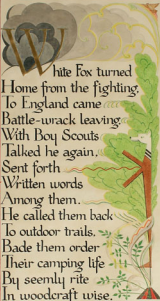
nelles

Then suddenly came
War the bitter,
The Mechanical Killer,
Bearing away
The young men.
Under cross red
Of Knight Hospitaller
To succour wounded
By far Aegean
White Fox went.

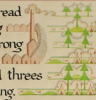


1916

Sign of
the Great
all Fire?
Articles
in the
Scout.
Dec: 1906
to Feb:
1919.


White Fox turned
Home from the fighting.
To England came
Battle-wrack leaving.
With Boy Scouts
Talked he again,
Sent forth
Written words
Among them.
He called them back
To outdoor trails.
Bade them order
Their camping life
By seemly rite
In woodcraft wise.

They who read
That writing
From the throng
Went forth
In twos and threes
Hike camping.



1917

Now was White Fox
Among Boy Scouts
A chief well famed;
Head man was he
In the South-West
Of Hertfordshire.
And in the Thing
Of Scout head men
He was
Woodcraft
And camping
Chief.



March
1917.
Wigwam
Tapers
in book
form.

In one book
Gathered he
Many words
Aforetime written.



1918.

Now was made
Woodcraft Roll.
Written thereon
Names were
Of scout troops
In North and South,
East and West.
All who sought
Earth wisdom.
White Fox's men.



Ethnary
The
Trail.

Began now
Alfred Barralet
Month by month



The
official
organ
of the
London
Scout
Council.

To send forth
The written word
To Boy Scouts
In London.



Totem
Talks.
February

And now made
White Fox
A third book
Of woodcraft lore.



November
10th.

At this year's end
Battle-din
Of Great War
Ceased.



December
1918.

Now lived
White Fox



In Caravan Camp
By Mayhall Farm
At Chesham Bois.
Woodcraft Scouts

Many a one
Came there.















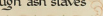

These gave he
Of Woodcraft Way
Wit.

The
Great
War
Brings
It Home.
February
1919.

Another book
White Fox made
Speaking clearly
Of war's bane.
Bidding men
Its lesson learn.

Well praised by men 
That book was. 

The
Words
of White
fox com-
menced
in The
Trail,
February
1919.

Month by month 
Written words, 
Runes and pictures 
Sent he forth 
In that Scout paper 
The Trail called. 
To buy that writing 
Scouts thronged. 
Men and boys 
Called each other 
Woodcraft names. 
Took totem signs. 
Painted tents. 
With rough ash staves 
To earth 
Turned. 

Feb. 22
1919.
Russett
at 9.
Brinsford
St. Mary
London.

Men of wit
And outdoor life
Called he together.
Urgent words
Spoke to them.



Feb. 22
1919.
Russett
at 9.
Brinsford
St. Mary
London.

Another book
Wrote he:
Day by day,
Week by week,
By speech and writing
And image drawn
Strove he
To turn folk
To cwtiness.



August
2nd
1919.

To White Fox
In Caravan Camp
Came Little Wolf.

A camping man
 Large and strong.
 White Fox found him
 Full craftwise,
 Well versed
 In mystery,
 Sacred lore
 Of olden time.
 All night
 Sat they
 In speech together.



Then was formed
 That Lodge
 Ndembo named
 Of seven men
 By White Fox chosen.
 Little Wolf
 Was Archive Keeper.

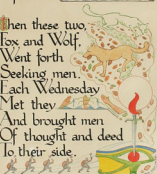


These seven
 By woodcraft tests
 Proved themselves;
 Learned of Earth
 And Earth's folk
 In town and country,
 And the world's ways
 After war.



The
 Scalp
 Hunters'
 Club.
 September
 1919.

Then these two,
 Fox and Wolf,
 Went forth
 Seeking men.
 Each Wednesday
 Met they
 And brought men
 Of thought and deed
 To their side.



November
22th
1910.

White Fox
Ere this year's ending
Married Minobi.



Still slumbered
Kibbo Kift
In thought-seed.
Not yet
To life wakened.



May
1920 the
words
Kibbo
Kift"
first
publish
ed in an
article
by Will
Fox in
the Trail.



White Fox
Archaic words
From Cheshire
Brought forth:
KIBBO KIFT

Powerful words
Of great strength.
Into them he
Breathed life.
In the Trail
Of this year's May
They stood
In men's sight.

June

Then did he
Before Minobi
And Little Lone Wolf



Write down
For the first time
Seven runes
Of covenant;
Binding words
For all them
Who Kibbo Kift
Would be.



The Seven Points of

KIN COVENANT.


- 1 { Open Air Education for the Children.
Camp Training and Nature Craft.
- 2 Health of Body, Mind and Spirit.
- 3 Craft Training Groups and Craft Guilds.
- 4 The Woodcraft Family, or Roof Tree.
- 5 Local Folk Moots & Cultural Development.
- 6 Disarmament of Nations - Brotherhood of Man.
- 7 { International Education based on these points.
Freedom of Trade between Nations.
Stabilisation of the Purchasing Power of Money
(in all Countries)
Open Negotiations instead of secret treat-
A World Council. (lies and diplomacy)

August
18th.
Denison
House.


The First Al-Thing

After sunset 


On the eighteenth notch

Of the eighth moon, 

MCMXX, 1920, K.K.L.


White fox called. 

There gathered he

Woodcrafters, scouts, 

And camping men.


The first crude script

Of Covenant 

He showed them.

Those who sat 

With him were:

Cullen, 

Called Seeonee Wolf.

Jesson, 

Kibblewhite,
Mumford,
Named Little Lone Wolf,
Maskell, and Ward,
White Chief called,
Fallas, called Little Elk,
Mrs Gair,
Called Wap-o,
Warner and Reeves,
Called Little Owl.

After wise speech
This way and that
These kinsmen
By the runes seven
Stood fast.
Seven,
The first named
Of these eleven.

Thereafter
Their hand put
Thereto.



That day
White Fox was
By these folk
Head Man
Acclaimed.

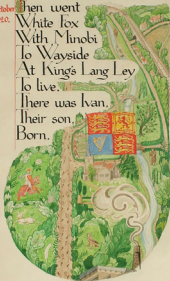


Then went
Little Elk
Well pleased
Northward, home;
Yet from Kin Covenant,
For that it spoke
Against war,
His folk
Turned.



October
1020.

Then went
White fox
With Minobi
To Wayside
At King's Lang Ley
To live.
There was Ivan,
Their son,
Born.



Dec. 31,
1920.

Scalp **H**unter's **C**lub
High feast held;
Thus marked they
Their first year's end.

Strife among scouts
In this year
White Tox wrought,
For some him followed
In woodcraft ways;
Others still
In city stayed
With bugle band,
Drill,
And lifeless lore
Of wordy rules,
Of scoutcraft
Nought knowing.

Still with them
 Worked he,
 Seeking to swing them
 Kiftwise.



Nov. 12. Then went word
 From White Fox forth;
 In the Trail
 Scriven it stood.
 Thus brought
 He to head
 The strife;
 Their chief men him
 No more
 In their midst
 Would have;
 Their way they
 From his
 Sundered.



*Jan. 13.
 1021.
 White
 Fox ex-
 commu-
 nicated
 by Scout
 H.Q.*

1021 -
1025.

IN the next years

Kibbo Kift
Gained size,
Saw, heard,
Tasted, felt,

Building itself
Surely

On wisdom
Of old,
Stirring still
In hearts
Of English folk;

To this soil
Belonging.

Thus sought they
To make
Each land



Of the world
In folkrightness
Hael.



White Fox spoke,
Wrote and drew
Without cease.
To Holland

Just on
1021.

Went he
And there was he
For seven days
Well guested.



In Germany
Were kinsfolk
One or two,
In Russia also
In Petrograd,



Men of the White Fang
For a time
Endured.








And in Poland,
France and Italy,
Algeria,
Australia,
Czecho-Slovakia,
Even America,
Were some who
Of Kibbo Kift
Heard tell.



Each year
At Whitsun tide
Was Al-Thing.
Thither came
Kinsfolk
From many a shire
Of England,
With some few
Of outer lands.



At each coming 
More tried 
In steadfastness. 
In greater measure 
Kin worthy. 

Trail
Dances
1921
& 1922.

 At feasting held 
The next two years
By thinkers 
And woodcraft folk,
Of kinsmen
And kinswomen
Not a few
Sat in hall. 
There spoke 
White Fox aloud
Of Kibbo Kift. 


May 1912
(Old May
Day)
1912.



In May Day
Went they
With flowers
Through London;
The feast kept
As in old time
In England.



1913.

Adembo Lodge
At Easter
With other kin,
Eighteen strong,
On Chiltern Hills
Hiked.



The Year
from June
1911. Then
The New
ad from
June
1913.

Each month
Was printed page
Sent round
Among the Kin.



June
24th.
1913.

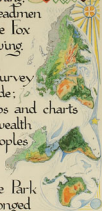
July
30th.
1913.

In London
Began now
In the South
Wandlething.
In the North
Watlingthing.
Under headmen
To White Fox
Fealty owing.

World survey
Was made;
On maps and charts
Earth's wealth
And peoples
Limned.

July
28th.
1913.

In Hyde Park
Folk thronged

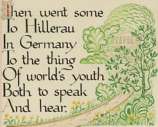


The sluagh gairm
 "No more war!"
 Proclaiming
 Kibbo Kift
 There went
 In full array
 Of pageantry.
 Their voice
 In cause of peace
 Joined.



July
 21st.
 1922.

Then went some
 To Hillerau
 In Germany
 To the thing
 Of world's youth
 Both to speak
 And hear.



Daily pages
Of printed news,
Films also,
In these days
To Kibbo Kift
Gave heed.
Well known it was
To men
By many words
Of praise and blame
And much lying.

Thus kinsfolk
Through four years
By camping,
Hiking,
Glee and mumming,
Hand skill
And trials of strength

Trained themselves—
For the fight
Made ready;
Still seeking
The key
To the riddle
Of these days.



June
6th-24th.
1924.

The Fifth Al-Thing
On Bradenham Hill
Kinsfolk thronged.
There was
Great Mark
On high
Set.
Painted tents
And totems
In half-circle
Rose.
Stood there
Skull and standard
Of Piltdown Man
(The which thereafter
Through London
To Piltdown

July.
1924.

On pilgrimage
Was bourne,
Psalm there said,
Kin token
In that lone place
Of finding
Set)



And there shewed
Death Watch
His way
Of time-telling.
World Time
Which yet
In days to come
All men
Shall use.



Without camped
Wander Wolf



For treachery
From the Kin
By White Fox
Exiled.

That day
In council
Stood Ellis
Called Shada
With Seeonee Wolf
And many another
Against White Fox.
For mass rule
They clamoured;
The curse
That stricken has
This age
Wherein men
Of small minds



No leader
Dare own.
Long waged
The word-fight.
Yet held
At last
The Kindred
To the way
Of English folk —
Their fathers —
Free men
Willingly
By chosen chief
Led.
From their midst
Democrats
With scorn
Thenceforth
They sent.



September
6th-7th,
1911.

That autumn
Held they
First Gleemote
In Kent
With joy and show
And high mirth.
So ended
The first five years.





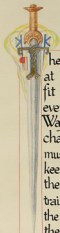
Decorative
Letter
to the
King by
White
Fox in
the
Normal

the beginning of
the year K.K.VI., the Kin-
dred of the Kibbo Kift, still
closely studying the state of
this unhappy world, and spec-
ially the tragic absurdity of

dearth amidst wealth untold
which long had troubled all
who were civic and not be-
mused by shadows, came to
hear of Clifford Hugh Douglas,
to read his writings on Social
Credit. He showed how England
and the world was in the hands
of usurers, and how by the Just
Price their stranglehold on world-
wealth could be broken.

He looked on life as a hero
should. Not to be tied by jargon
of money-mongers is the mind
used to reckoning the things of
reality. Their number-spells and
high-sounding words were
powerless against him.

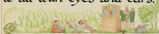
JUST PRICE - COST



he Kindred knew that here
at last was cause worthy to
fit their weapon—the sword
even then taking shape on
Wayland's anvil. If they would
change the world, this deed
must come first. They gave it
keenest thought. They knew
then that soon must their
training be brought to the testing
the years of preparing, forging
the sword. Then went on apace
the finishing, the tempering.
The weak-kneed were sifted out
from among them, only those
able and ready to take the bur-
den of obligation could remain
in the Kin, only the stout-heart-
ed be drawn to their fellowship.



In those days were made a
 1025 wealth of songs, poetry music,
 to plays and pictures, carven to-
 1031 tems, embroidered banners,
 robes and surcoats emblazoned
 and curiously wrought, plente-
 ous fruit of their fast growing
 culture. In camp and town
 were made and played many a
 mask and mime and puppet
 show, setting forth the truth
 to all with eyes and ears.



So they were seen and heard.
 Their plan was three-fold: first,
 to draw apart from the herd
 of men; this had they done;

second, to train a steadfast few,
form a human instrument; this
was now in the doing; and third,
to go back to the rest, lead them
to health and wealth; soon might
the day dawn for this!



The grown men and women proved
themselves, made trial of their powers.
The children in clans and tribes learn-
ed the lore of the woodland, gained
the handskill and body-wit granted
to them who win their living from
the wild earth.



The
Broad
sheet.

Each month in printed page the
Kindred read the words of the Head
Man, and learned each of others' deeds
in all parts where kinsfolk were.





The four great meetings of the year were these:—
 Firstly, Al-Thing, at Whitsun, to which all the Kindred came, save those kept back by gravest illness, direst hindrance. Here took they rede one of another; made the laws of Kibbo Kift, its deeds resolved. (Wandlething and Wätlingthing held also other motes and wapenshaws at different seasons, and so did the Things in the North and other places that later came into being.)

K.K.
 year
 begins
 Aug. 10.

Next in the year's course came Glee Mote, at the beginning of the K.K. year; the autumn festal camp, under the rule of the Chief Glee-master.

Here, from the store of plays were done the newest, lately written down, or those most favoured by the Kin, and Kin songs sung round the high heaped fire.



Thirdly was Kin Feast, soon after Yule, and this was held in town beneath the mead-hall roof, with Wassail Bowl and the old customs proper to the season.



And after that, at Easter, was the Spring Festival Hike. It was the custom then for all of the Kindred who could get away to hike in the country, with gear in rucksack, sleeping on the ground in their little tents or under the open sky, and this they did at this season of the year in honour of Spring in keeping with the ancient customs of our land. With marching songs they went, and each evening sat around the glig-fire in a fresh place in the countryside, the wide land.





In large and small companies they went abroad thus each week-end, as many as were able. Often they went on pilgrimage to the High Places—to Maiden Castle and Masbury Camp, to Stonehenge and Silbury Hill, to White Horse of Uffington and Long Man of Wilmington, to tump and barrow, dolmen and earthwork, raised by our fathers.



These men of old, of the ring-dyke, the standing stone and the old straight track, were not befogged by silly notions about Money and Work. Food, warmth and shelter they wanted, and knew how to get. In the twentieth century we have sore need of their common sense!



And for some of these the Banner of the Place was made, and taken thither to be haeled.



And ever they camped and marched
full hardily, all their food and shelter
on their backs; and oft times they
went on night hikes, steering their
way across the face of the land by
stars and their own wit, enduring
weariness; their gain was hardihood—
fitness for deeds!



1925.



At Easter this year the Hike was along the Pilgrims' Way in Sussex. Others crossed the sea and made pilgrimage with Professor Geddes to the caves of Les Eyzies in the Dordogne region of France, where early man left testimony of his skill, his evolving mind, eagerly reaching forward to the future. Again that autumn, at the next Easter and at other times went some of the Kindred to see this sight.

May 20th
to
June 1st.



At Al-Thing VI, on Bradenham Hill, was Kinlaw accepted by the Kin assembled, and here was held the first Skaldic Contest, the carven staff won by Sea Otter for her saga declaimed before the Kin. And here it was resolved that Kin printing press should be established that year. Here also were run fleet-foot contests, and plays, The Pilgrim and The Road, were acted and glig-fire lit each evening.



Al-Thing began, as ever, with the Bringing of the Bodes, and the lighting of the Council Fire after beating the Bounds, which fire was kept alight by day and night to the end of Al-Thingamote. On the last day, after the games and contests, at a sign from the Head Man all the tents fell together, and the folk thereafter wended their way to their homes. And so it went at Al-Things every year.



And now was Kín Garth fund opened. This Garth should be a broad tract of land, the wheeling-point of Kúbbó Kíft in this land, with plough-land and fallow

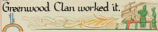
with workshops, places for every kind of hand-skill, for camping, for training the children and newcomers, guest hall for wayfarers, forest land and river; and in the centre should be Kibno Kéd, the Great Hall, most wondrous of buildings. And as in this age nought might be achieved without money, which was so scarce and hardly won, they set about gathering the same, yet knowing it might take many a year to get.



Nov: At Wätlingthing Wapenshaw were played The Road, The Pilgrim, Heritage and The Fears. These were by Sea Otter, the Skald.



Dec: 16: Ein Press was now established. The Greenwood Clan worked it.



17: Lodge of Instruction was held this winter;

the third year of its holding Brenton and Demant spoke on Social Credit. White Fox warned the Kin to make them ready for active service, the men by marching and arduous feats, the women in healing skill, aid for the wounded. This was done, for who knew how soon the time would come for the Kindred to take control, when fate should offer the hour, the heroes' chance, or what shape that hour would take?



April
1926.

Then kinsfolk went to a great thing in Yorkshire of them who had to do with the teaching of children; laid before them clearly the teaching of Kibbo Kift.



May
22 & 24.

Al-Thing this year was at Wynch Bottom Farm near High Wycombe.

Thirteen who had passed the appointed tests and trials entered Grade Two with solemn rite.

Now were appointed Nomad Chiefs of North and South: Sea Otter and Eagle Eye: to order the doings of Kinsfolk in the country at large, apart from London.



Here was begun the service of despatch riders. And here the great barn was used as a theatre; plays acted and puppets shown beneath the rafters, while rain poured down without. Chief of these plays was Henry VIII, by White Fox, remembered long with mirth thereafter:

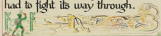


June
1064.
1020.

Once more the Kin made banners for the Peace Makers' Pilgrimage, which went from sundry parts of the country to Hyde Park.



In those days we had to stand against attacks from every side. The kin was lied about by many who feared it. One Nesta Webster, famed as a historian, brought now a public assault of the most vile sort. She called us spies, a secret gang of plotters, linked us with Communists, Marxists, Socialists and linked them all into a world-wide fraternity in league with the Devil. She published this in a book and in printed papers. This was one of many attacks the kin had to fight its way through.



The North Folk camped round Kinder Scout. Here held they their first wapenshaw. And now began each month the Northern News Sheet.



From Belgium and Holland we often heard of the deeds of kinsfolk overseas, how in all things they were striving to do for their lands what we were doing in England.



November

Now began the Wildcup, printed page for children, and truly by now there were many tribes and clans; the Silent Beavers in Wandlething, the Bathfinders and the Iceri in Watlingthing, the Brown Owl Clan, the Greenwood Clan, the High Tor Tribe and the Dryads in the North, the Tribes of the Delawares, the Woodlanders and the Heathlanders in the South; these are the names of some, the best known at that time. (It was the Woodlanders who, working under Eagle Eye, made the Saxon Brough and the Great Totem of the Mark in 1924.)



November
20th.

Wandlething at their yearly mote did Richard Cœur de Lion by Bathwing and the marionette play, Jonah and the Whale by White Fox.





Decem-
-ber.

From now the order of Kin hiking was in the form of a wedge. In all parts of the country, in every kind of weather, by day and by night were hikes, motes and training camps, too many to mention severally. Poems, songs and plays shall be written down in another book than this.



January
1927.
Kin
Cartoons.

White Fox began to make and send out to the Kin drawings and designs showing world happenings in the light of Kibbo Kift truth and wisdom, and this he did each Friday for two years on end.

Minobi printed them on the opalograph which we had added to Kin Press. In this year alone 23,500 leaflets and sketches of different kinds were printed thereon, to be sown among the folk of the land.





April
18th to
18th.
1927.

At Easter Hike this year the men and women went in separate companies, that the men might go a greater pace and distance. Each carried a totem, a bright standard, and the two forces met at Ascot, and marched together into Windsor.



June 1st
to 3rd.

At Al-Thing VIII, at Wynch Bottom, Kin Covenant was amended. To the third clause was brought Douglas Social Credit, and in the sixth it was shown that the laying down of arms by all nations would follow surely on that alone; and again it was urged in the third point of clause seven.



July 3-8.

And now was the Totem House set up, to keep record of the woodcraft names and name-signs of the Kin. On small carven disks they lined them aright, kept them in ordered array.



August
6th to
21st.
1027

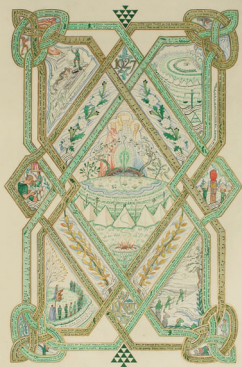
In August was the first Dexter Fam Camp, at Caterham. Mole was the chief. Here for sixteen days children from seven years upwards met for Ivin teaching. Kibbo Kift bairn-craft was seen and proved. The story of that camp and the Dexter Fam Saga are in the Log Book the children wrote in that place.



Finished
October
Out in
November

Now was the Confession of the Kibbo Kift given to men. White Fox had finished the twelve months' work. This book sets forth all that Kibbo Kift is, its aim and its lore.







Decem-
ber 24th
to 27th.

That Christmas certain kinsfolk held
a Hold of Frovinge Mid deep snows
on the North Downs they met and per-
formed heroic feats, and in a barn, a
lofty mead-hall, kept the Yule Feast.
That was a mighty faring!



1028.

Easter Hike ended at the Kings'
Stone, which stands in the town of
that name on the Thames. They greeted
that stone with seemly rite. These
Saxon kings, our sib of old, knew how
to notch the tally sticks aright!





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ber 24th
to 27th.

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May
23rd
to 25th
1928.

At Al-Thing IX the Company of Archers made public show in full harness, and received their broidered banner.



And here was held the first mote of the Teachers' Guild. The Gynstoke Mummers acted the Ballad of Youth Imprisoned. As they did on many a village green so did they here at the Glee-circle. In but a few minutes they raised their theatre, set the stage, and so played their play.





In this year were mandated many
 kingfolk for special work, as; Transport
 Chief, Tribal Training Chief, Boereadre,
 Tokenweard, Puppet Master, Gliguritere,
 Master Printer, Bookbinder, and many
 others. The duties of Kincouncil and other
 office bearers was set forth in the Sceal
 Boc. The Body of Gleemen and the Skein
 of Emblazoners began now.



August
 11th to
 23th,
 1928.


The second Camp of Dexter Fam was
 at Gynstoke, which some call Colekitchen,
 near Gomshall. The tribe numbered six
 clans this year, a goodly throng Batwing
 was chief.





See Mote, at Rickmansworth, began with
 rites: the lighting of the Fire and Skaldic
 Ode to Autumn; and then was first
 performed the midnight mime: the Slay-
 ing of Summer.



Late in the night the Head Man, with
 Eagle, the Deputy Head Man, arrived
 from the North, the mining lands.
 Here they had talked with the folk, the
 working men, made study of their life,
 started among them Kibbo Kift. 
 Here Gynstoke Mummers did Esfrin's Bane.



In this year kinsfolk had spoken at many
 public meetings, written in many papers.

More and more they were seen and heard.
They felt the time draw near when they
must return, mingle with crowds, their
burnished weapon head the throng of
Britons against the money-tyrant.



January
1929.

Kin Feast Hall was hung with paint-
ings, showing the seven degrees of man's
growth, and with six tall hangings of Brit-
ish Worthies, heroes of old. With Wassail
Bowl and Skald's Saga, with the Tir Na
ni Og Puppets playing King Arthur and
his Knights, and with mumming plays,
that was a feast indeed!




March
to
April

At Easter was held a special Al-Thing,
whereat the Kin considered The Ground-
work and The Plan of Action!



They took counsel on the future shaping of Kin action, how best to reach the masses of the folk. The first duty was to enlist others. The picked band was there, trained and ready; now they set about gathering numbers. (To this end, as a trial of method the Economic Party was instituted.)



April In the Art Gallery in Whitechapel was held a five weeks' exhibition. Here by a display of handicrafts and posters, models, ceremonial robes and all kinds of gear; and work of K.K. youngsters in camp and school, the Kin Idea was put across to all who came - more than forty-two thousand folk. The Body of Gleemen sang and mimed. Kingsmen in wedges paraded the town. The Kin was shown to London. 



May
18th
to 20th
1020.

Al-Thing the four token stand-
ards of In Bringer were given to those
who had brought most folk into the
Kindred. This was the Al-Thing at
Aldbury where all lived on the rations
they had prepared and packed in Janu-
ary, and kept from then. This was to prove
what they could do to live in hard days of
crisis.



June
23rd.

Wescdalthing hiked to Runnymede
Festival with four carved and painted
totems, and in their midst the Great In
Bringer. The throng saw them and
marvelled.





July 25th The Gynstoke Mummers went on a
 13th to pilgrimage to the High Places of Wessex.
 27th. They fared forth with their theatre on their
 1020. shoulders, and bearing the Banner of Old
 Sarum to be dedicated at that place. These
 four made the wayfaring: Mole, Hawk,
 Angus Ox and Owl. They went by Uffing-
 ton Castle, Ogbourne St George, Avebury,
 Ogbury Camp, Old Sarum, Cerne Abbas,
 where the giant is on the hill, Cadbury
 Camp, where men say King Arthur sleeps,
 Sedgemoor, Glastonbury, Stanton Drew,
 and last to Mendip Heights, Cheddar
 and Wookey Hole, and so by night
 train back to the Big Smoke. They played
 their plays on village greens before the
 folk wherever they went.



August
2nd.
1020.

From Dexter Eum, this year near Hastings, they went with the Banner of the Long Man to Wilmington, dedicated it upon his breast bore it up to the brow of the hill.

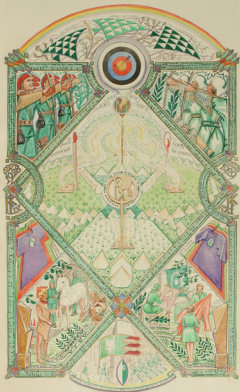
August
17th
to 31st.

Chickadee was director of a training camp for men and women.

September
1st to 30th.
30th to
27th, etc.

The Lodge of the Seven Degrees held a Scalp Hunters' Camp, and drew many into the Kindred. Here puppets first played Froth's Mill, and raised uproarious mirth. This Lodge and the Lodge of the Great Right Hand held other such camps and hikes thereafter.





On Armistice Day kingsfolk went in three
wedges down Whitehall, and laid a wreath
on the Cenotaph.



Thingsfolk of Aescdalthung with the Body
of Glæmen, sang carols in and about Lon-
don in Christmas week. Yule Feast was held
in the Hostelrie of Piers Plowman, for so
they renamed the cottage in Surrey pine
woods where this feast was.



1930. Then came Kin Feast, and the buckles of
Balder and Eostre, of the Hæl and the Fair;
were given, this year for the first time,
to Will Scarlett and Oenone, seemed to be
the fittest man and woman in the Kindred.
Here was acted a Nativity Play. ☉ ☉



January. Another educational exhibition was held.

this time in Manchester. Among other plays
was John Smith.



April
17th
to 20th

The Spring Festival Mike went by
Grims Ditch and the ridge of the Chiltern
Hills and Icknield Way. On the last day
they went with White Fox to Lonecraft
Camp, above the River Chess at Latimer.
Good it is for the growing thing to look
backward to its beginning. This was the
birthplace of Kubbo Kift. Here White Fox
as a youngling lived the woodcraft life,
with other youths formed a clan, a fore-
shadowing of the Kindred.



June
7th
to 9th

Next Al-Thing XI was passed the new
Kinlan, which was a shorter script than
the old one, in clear tongue, English words.



Here were seen the first four of the
Banners of the People, of Wayland Smith,
Merlin, Beowulf and Hereward the Wake.
They were worked on both sides in silver;
blue, white and red, and were three feet
each way.



Here was great feasting. A sheep was
roasted whole on an open fire, and giant
loaves with the Kūn upon them were eaten
with the meat. All partook of that feast toge-
ther, sitting on the ground in a great company.
And here was Grim's Frolic played.



June Thereafter was the Stonehenge Hike, and the
21st to Banner of the Földore was carried to Silbury
22nd. Hill.




Again was Glee Mote, with many guests
and newcomers. And again they went in
procession to the Cenotaph. At Christmas
went some on the Yule Earing of Frith Men.

But now the Kin had reached
the third stage of the three-fold
plan. The crowd had seen them
much of late, on every hand; now
they must fully return. Time ran
short before the noisy contest,
the sharp strife. The Kindred
knew the sign, read Odin's
message in the face of the times.
They thought of valour; made
ready for warfare.



January
2nd.
1931.

**T**he time for Kin Feast came. The Head Man spoke at the end of the meal. He showed clearly how the false poverty of the times was the work of the money-mongers, and how the Kibbo Kift must break their power. Parliament, the meeting of the people's chosen men, was useless, redeless, helpless, the people themselves lacking hope and courage. Yet many of the folk would rise and follow the Kin if the Kindred could "show that absolute, that religious, that military devotion to duty without which no great cause was ever brought to a successful issue."



The Kindred answered with joyous shouts. The heroes hardened by Kin fires were civic and ready. The spell must be broken, the sleepers be waked, England live again.

So came the Kin back to the people.



November the 20th, 1934. I, Kathloen Mabel Milnes, Kinlog Scriptor, known to The Kindred as Blue Falcon, have this day come to the end of my first seven years' work on this book, and now begin a second spell of seven years, because I have joy in doing it.



1031. From now on kinsfolk began to address meetings and groups of people whenever they could find or make opportunity. Training hikes and camps were still looked on as necessary. The Spring Festival Hike, the Autumn Glee Mote and the other, usual camps of local things, lodges, tribes and clans continued as before. The work of reaching the masses of the people increased steadily in

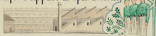
the meeting hall and the town.



January
1931.

The Fighting Programme was issued, and printed in leaflet form, stating clearly and shortly the Kibbo Kift demand and intention.

The first squad of the Legion of Unemployed was organised in Coventry, using the Manifesto of the Economic Party as the basis of their declaration, and wearing a green shirt, designed and supplied by the Kibbo Kift Supplies Department.



January
3rd.

The sixpenny booklet "Kibbo Kift" was issued. It was written by Hargrave, the Head Man, and restated briefly the main points of what was said before in the "Confession of the Kibbo Kift". A thousand copies were sold before the middle of April.

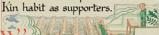
February
3rd. Aesodalthing held the third yearly celebration of Grim's Feast in a snow covered camp at Gynstoke.



February
10th. Red Stag spoke to a meeting of the London German Y.M.C.A. on Kibbo Kift.



February
21st. Haelgar addressed a large meeting in the Bradford Co-operative Hall. Three other kinsfolk attended in Kin habit as supporters.



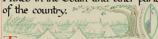
We heard of active work by the Belgian kinsfolk.

March
14th. A meeting was held in Antwerp by the Lawerce Lodge. This was one of many they organised from now on for the spread of Social Credit.



April
3rd
to 6th. The Spring Festival Hike, under the leadership of Grey Heron, went

from Bosmoor by Grim's Dyke and the Icknield Way to Winchbottom. Kinderthing hiked from Skipton over Fountains Fell by Ferry Ghent to Mallow Tarn. There were other Easter Hikes in the South and other parts of the country.



April
11th-12th

The first camp of the Eastfolk was held at Bocking in Essex.





May 12th
Twist Green
Field.
Alfred
Place.

The first Kift Theatre show took place. The Kibbo Kift dramatic tradition proved it could adapt itself to the theatrical conventions of the time, and produce a highly finished performance of good propaganda value. Here was the first appearance of the puppet show, The Political Chatterbox and of the characters Sib and Gee, the Kin Clowns.



May
23rd
to 26th,
Twinnch
Bottom
Farm.

At Al-Thing XII it was decided that immediate re-organisation was necessary for the movement which was becoming daily greater in national significance, and determined to affect and rouse the whole of Britain. The highly disciplined nucleus or core must therefore be maintained and built up, while at the same time opening the door to the people at large. The Flead Man laid it upon the men of the Kindred that they must each bring in at least one other to the ranks before the end of the year, since the chief thing for them to look to at that time was the recruiting of man power. 

Here they took counsel as to what costume or habit should be worn for town work, since cowl and jerkin, helm and kirtle belonged to camp and outdoor-life in the country. 

And here was first seen the first film-slide, "The Kindred of the Kibbo Kift."



June
6th to
7th,
1951.

Mole organised a propaganda camp at Wynch Bottom. The film-slide was shown in the barn; and photographs, archery, puppets and evening glig as well as personal talks by the Guestmaster, held the interest of the hundred and forty visitors from High Wycombe and the neighbouring country.

June
8th.

The Head Man lectured at Youth House, Camden Road, London.

June
12th.

Gazelle held a meeting in Jordans, Buckinghamshire. Thirty people saw the film-slide and the puppet show of Wayland Smith, and joined in a discussion.

June .

Decree 14 of Kinccouncil, following the decisions of Al-Thing XII, announced a scheme of National Organisation. This was an important step in the development of our unarmed military technique of action. The units were now larger:

ten men with a leader formed a Threat ; ten Threats and one Hundred Chief would later form a Hundred (a hundred and eleven men all told) and ten Hundreds a Host. In place of the old Thing Areas were District Commands, to cover in time the whole country; with County Commands and Area Commands to be organised as need arose. The Nomad Chiefs continued their work as Local Organisers.



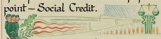
June
24th,
1931.

The film-slide was shown at the Rover Scouts' Headquarters in Leeds. Haekya and Strongbow spoke. They followed this up with a further meeting on July 21st. Guest camps were held in this Area, and Bear began a weekly course in Social Credit.

July.

Search was made for a place for a headquarters in London. News of forthcoming public meetings - economic, political and social - were watched for, and these were attended from now on increasingly by

Threats of kinsfolk in uniform, to ask questions which would turn the minds of all present to the Kibbo Kift focus point – Social Credit.



August
1931.

A new habit had now been designed and was being worn by Threat Leaders and some others. An article written by Green Flame (W/Leslie) appeared in "The Shop Assistant." It was one of many attempts to get Social Credit into the papers read by the public. In the North Eastern Area the film-slide was shown in many private houses, and lectures were given to the youth organisations of the three political parties. The second film-slide was finished and issued, dealing with modern processes of production and artificial poverty.

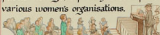


September
20th
& 22nd.

The Eighth Glee Mote or Glee Assembly was held at Wynch Bottom Farm, under Hawk (Stanley Dixon) the Gleemaster.

October
1931.

Further to Decree 14 of Kincouncil a special Women's Section was formed, to attend public meetings, especially those of the various women's organisations.



October
3rd.

The second film-slide was shown by Blue Falcon to the Toc. H. members and their friends at Braintree in Essex, and afterwards to a small group of people in Colchester.



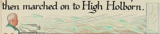
October
24th
to 25th.

A hike for men was held in Surrey. The Head Man and all Kincouncil took part.



November
11th.

A Threat of London kinsmen in full dress habit marched from Hyde Park Corner; and laid a wreath on the Cenotaph, and then marched on to High Holborn.



Nov. 18th.
Pigeon
Hall.
London.

Kinsman Philip T. Kenway gave a lecture illustrated by the second film-slide to a large audience. Mr Brenton,

editor of the *New Age*, presided. Hargrave spoke at the end on the Method of the Kibbo Kift. Kenway gave this film-slide lecture many times in the following months to schools and other organisations throughout the country.

December
9th,
1931.

Kinsman Sutherland, of the First Bradford Throat, gave a film-slide lecture, 'Deliver the Goods!' to students of the Bradford School of Art.

December
11th,
Roxey
Theatre,
Artisway.

Kinsman C. de Wit, Head Man of the Kindred in Belgium, lectured to the Pan-Europa Group, and this he followed by a public debate in the same hall a week later; and here a banker who was present openly admitted, and approved of the fact, that the real government of an industrial nation was the Central Bank.

Dec: 11th

The second Kift Theatre Show was given.

King
George's
Hall.
London.

Sib and Gee, with their fooling, again showed up the absurdity of the economic ideas of the day.



1932.

The policy of the last six months of attending meetings to put Social Credit was intensified. In this the two chief centres were London and the North. Numbers of lectures and propaganda meetings were held in many parts of the country; of which only a few are set down here.



January
10th.

The first of a series of Sunday hikes for men, each under a Threat Leader; took place, with the object, apart from training, of making contacts with others.



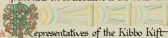
Jan. 11th.
Highgate.

Threat Leader Frank S. Jackson (Grey Heron) addressed the Panther Club.

February 1932. Mrs R.I. Dixon (Dione) was appointed Organising Secretary of the Women's Section.



March 2nd. The third film-slide, "We Fight for England" was shown for the first time, and was used from now on in addition to the other two.



March 3rd, Essex Hall, Strand London. Representatives of the Kibbo Kift—having attended the six Halley Stewart Trust lectures by prominent orthodox economists on, "The World Crisis and the Way of Escape," it was decided to round the series off with a final lecture by Kinsman H.T. Webb (Kestrel). In this non-technical audience great eagerness was shown, and also bitter, unreasoning opposition. This meeting began to shift Social Credit from the technician's study to the market place.



March 5th to 6th. There was a week-end training camp and route march for the London Dist-

riet Command, under Kincouncillors
 Ian Ross (Kee-mo Sah-bee) and Kenneth
 Strugnell (Brock). This was repeated on
 April 2nd to 3rd and 16th to 17th.



March
 1932.

Decree 17 of Kincouncil extended the
 scope of the Movement to include associ-
 ate members.

March
 19th.

There was a propaganda route march
 through the principal thoroughfares of
 London under Raymond Dixon (Eagle),
 the Deputy Head Man.

April
 14th.

The Head Man addressed the Bank Of-
 ficers' Guild on "The Morality of Leisure".

April
 23rd.
 Saint
 George's
 Day.

There was a Banner Parade and route
 march of the London District Command.



May
1932.

The first number of "Front Line" came out. This was the first publication to be issued for outside circulation by the Kibbo Kift, the Broadsheet being news and instructions for kinsfolk only, and, with the periodicals sent out from time to time by various local groups, read by few or none of the general public. "Front Line" was sold in the streets to the number of eight hundred a month, and continued for a year; until May 1933.





18
32,
May 14th
to 10th,
Winch
Bottom.

At National Assembly
(Al-Thing XIII) it was clearly seen that
the Kibbo Kift had been able to make a
complete change without a break, from a
cultural movement into a potentially pow-
erful political instrument. Stage Three of
the original plan had been entered.

1932.

Henceforth the work of the Kindred was political action, determined, unflinching and audacious.

Forty of the Legion of Unemployed from Coventry were in the camp, and were officially associated with the Kibbo Kift as part of one great national movement.

The lines of action to be developed and intensified in the following year were determined on as follows:-

1. Attendance in the new habit at public meetings.
2. The holding of public lectures.
3. Street work; that is, route marches through the large towns and cities.
4. Providing speakers for other groups supported whenever possible by a Threat of kinsfolk.

This National Assembly also authorised Kincouncil to make use if necessary of the Kin Garth Fund to establish a National Headquarters in London. And here was first sung the song, "Wake, now, the Dead!"

June
1932



National Headquarters was established at 35, Old Jewry, London. Thereafter it became a rallying point, and was used almost every evening for general meetings, meetings of Threats and of the Women's Section, drill, physical training of the young men, public lectures by Hargrave, the Head Man, a Social Credit training course, banner making and the gathering of gear and equipment, besides office work and the general routine of administration, which could now be centralised.



June
9th.

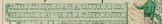
Stage Three – action amongst the people – continued to unfold itself. The first open-air meeting was held, in Lewisham High Street. The people in London streets heard the voice of a green clad kinsman speaking to them, showing the way to the ending of their distress through the

issuing to all of the National Dividend, calling upon them to rally to this cause, and clearly naming the enemy. From then onwards the common people, as they got to hear, increasingly recognised the Kibbo Kift as the movement that should lead them to freedom. They called them the Green Shirts. This popular nickname was encouraged by the Kindred as being better for their present purpose, and the old words "Kibbo Kift" and "Kindred" were allowed to drop into disuse.)

Septem-
ber
1932.

By now three open-air meetings were being held every week in London alone, and this number was maintained and soon increased. The people were urged to demand the National Dividend in addition to their present demand for the abolition of the Means Test. And from now on were organised more demonstrations in the form of route marches. It was clear that the movement would have to pass through a further develop-

ment in the following sequence:—
Propaganda, Agitational Demonstration,
and Final Conflict; and must train itself
in action for this developement.



October
1st to
7th,
1932.

Hargrave, with two other kinsmen,
visited the depressed areas of the North.
In seven days he addressed eight meet-
ings in Gateshead. He found the people
more responsive than before, their con-
dition even worse, and their faith in
their present leaders less.





October
12th.

Hargrave spoke at Coventry to a
meeting in the Corn Market, on "Why
Parliament Cannot Govern". The au-
dience were enthusiastic, and fifty
Direct Mandate forms were signed.
These were forms on which the people
could give their vote direct to the
Green Shirt Movement; a vote with
more meaning than the useless elec-
ting of puppets to Parliament.




October
30th,
1932.

 Twenty Green Shirts joined with the people in their demonstration against the Means Test in Trafalgar Square, marching from Stepney Green with the Hackney and East London contingent of the Hunger Marchers. They carried a seven foot banner demanding the National Dividend; and by their steady marching and well kept formation drew the attention of the crowds. On other public occasions in the next months and years the Green Shirts supported the people in their protests against injustice, always, however, insisting on Social Credit as the only sound remedy. 

After this date all ranks changed into the green shirt; and the dress habit was abolished as being too expensive for a movement largely drawn from the people.




November
11th.

 A detachment of thirty-six Green Shirts marched from Headquarters to Whitehall and placed on the Cenotaph

a wreath in the form of the Double K with the well known inscription, then used for the first time, "In Memory of Those Who Died In Vain."



November
24th,
1932.

The official correspondence between the Green Shirt Movement and the Communist Party of Great Britain was published in the *New Age* under the heading, "No Reply."

This correspondence began in May, following a resolution passed at National Assembly which urged the Communists to consider Social Credit and make public an authoritative statement either for or against it. Though at first professing their willingness to make a study of Social Credit, they did not do so, and it was clear that it would be difficult if not impossible for them to consider an analysis and remedy which would completely destroy their economic and political dialectic; and in the end they found no reply to Green Shirt reasoning.

November
24th,
1932.

The General Secretary, Ian A Ross, published an official letter in the *New Age* calling a halt throughout the Social Credit movement to "any further discussion as to what is the correct technical adjustment necessary to set right the present unworkable economic system," entirely dissociating the Green Shirt Movement from any group or grouping that wished to go on discussing this question, saying that it was "absurd to go on discussing the matter, as it would be to discuss the 'rightness' or 'wrongness' of the Multiplication Tables," and ending with the words: "The time for discussion is past."

This letter brought to an end a period of seemingly endless argument. Thereafter the question of political action was forced to the forefront in the minds of Social Credit people everywhere.



November
27th,
1932.

A meeting was held in Stockton-on-Tees by a supporter of the movement. Seven Green Shirts under the leadership of Kin councillor S.C.Dixon travelled overnight from London to join with him, and camped outside the town. After the supporter's meeting they held another at the Market Cross. Five hundred listened intently for two hours, in spite of bitter cold and icy wind.



December
27th to
January
1st, 1933.

The Deputy Head Man, R.J. Dixon, with Threat Leader Tacey, travelled to the North, visiting the Coventry Green Shirts and the newly formed sections at Gateshead and Stockton. On this tour 116 Direct Mandate Forms were signed and 5000 leaflets distributed.



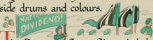
January
25th.

Major Douglas, in a letter to Hargrave, claimed kinship with the Green Shirts, and expressed a wish that they should wear his tartan on their uniform.



February
5th.
1933.

Fifty Green Shirts of the First London Hundred joined the T.U.C. demonstration in Hyde Park. In addition to the slogan banner they now marched with side drums and colours.



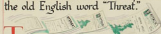
March
25th.

The Battersea Green Shirts led the public of that district in the first demonstration of the people for the National Dividend.



April

The modern word "Section" replaced the old English word "Threat."



May 6th.

The first number of "Attack!" was brought out by the Battersea Hundred. Beginning as a weekly typescript, in a few weeks it assumed printed form, and after the next National Assembly it was taken over as the official organ of the Green Shirt Movement, Tacey, now Hundred Chief of Battersea, continuing as editor.



May 7th
1935.

One hundred and twenty-five Green Shirts marched to Hyde Park to the demonstration of working class movements.



At meetings of Fascists and Communists wherever Green Shirts went it began to be clear that both these extreme parties were hostile, and, in their bewilderment concerning economic matters, and having failed to draw us in on their side, each tried to label us as belonging to the other; but the Green Shirt Movement was already beginning to act on each as a third resolute factor, and, being a truly English movement, upspringing from this soil and culture, was able to begin to win the leadership and support of the masses of the people. But for the opposition of the actual rulers, the financiers – their suppression of Green Shirt news from the papers, while every sort of mis-statement and subtle counter-persuasion was published – this leadership and support might have been

gained quickly instead of slowly and painfully.

June 3rd
to 8th.
1832.
Wynch
Bottom.

At National Assembly there were representatives from London, Stockton, Coventry, Manchester, Rochdale, Keighley, Widnes, Leeds, Birmingham, Preston and many other places. Thirty men from the Battersea Hundred marched the thirty miles from London during the night of June 2nd.

Eighteen resolutions were passed for the direction of the activities of the coming year. In spite of the fact that there was a far larger number of new recruits than ever at Whitsun before, the inner discipline of the individual man and woman was shown yet again in the order of the camp, the marching and the straight speaking without unnecessary words in the Assembly.

July
1953.

Open air meetings were by now being held regularly in the towns of the North. In London there were local headquarters in Finchley, Battersea, Lewisham, Edmonton and Shoredich.



July to
August.

Staff Section Leader Harper spoke at Warrington, Keighley, Oldham, Blackburn, Bradford and other northern towns.

August
26th &
31st.

Section Leaders Freeman and Gordon spoke in Colchester and Ipswich.



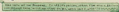
September
2nd.

There was a London Route March, headed by four drummers and a colour party carrying the Green Shirt flag, the whole parade being under Ross, the Area Commander for London.



September
6th.
September
17th.

R.J. Dixon spoke at Ipswich and Colchester. Hargrave spoke in Bradford at five meetings organised by S.L. Townend of Leeds.



September
18th.
1955.

Three London Green Shirts held a meeting in Keighley.

October
18th to
19th.

A flying squad from London under Area Commander Ross carried out a week-end campaign in Southampton.

October
21st to
22nd.

A flying squad from London under Hundred Chief Jackson held meetings in Sheffield.

October
22nd

Freston and Blackburn Sections held the first Green Shirt meeting in Great Harwood.

November
4th.

A flying squad from London under Kin-councillor Gregory held meetings in Southampton, and enrolled ten new members: the First Southampton Section.



These are only a few of the open-air activities of that autumn. Many new areas had been opened up by the Flying Squad technique, and were further consolidated.

November

In Australia the first Sydney Section was forming.

January

Major Douglas, speaking at Sydney, Australia, to twelve thousand people, said, "In England we have an army....

the Green Shirts, and I am proud to say that every one of these Green Shirts carries a little piece of the Douglas tartan on his shoulder."

February
1934.

The Southampton Section began to hold regular open-air meetings. A women's Section was formed here.

In preparation for the Hunger March Demonstration many meetings and route marches took place in London.

Bromley
Hall.
Bour.

At the East London United Front Conference two delegates from Shoreditch put an amendment, "urging the leaders of the Hunger March to maintain a determined discipline."

Our delegates were refused admittance to the central congress. Nevertheless, good work was done by Green Shirt units going out to meet the Marchers and drumming them in to London.

February
23th.
1934. One hundred and twelve Green Shirts marched to Hyde Park with the Hunger Marchers, and got a good reception from the people. 1,100 copies of "Attack!" were sold.

March
4th. Green Shirts joined in the final rally in Trafalgar Square, marching in with the North and East London contingents.

April
14th. A new and larger National Headquarters was opened at 44, Little Britain, London, E.C. 1.

May 16th. Contingents of Green Shirts arrived at noon at the Bank of England and at 10, Downing Street, to deliver letters to the Governor of the Bank and the Prime Minister respectively, calling upon them on behalf of the people of England to receive deputations to place before them the basic principles of a Sane Economic System.

This action led on the one hand to

a lengthy correspondence with the Governor of the Bank of England, who denied that the people had any right to know what happened between the Bank and the Government, and on the other to complete silence on the part of the Prime Minister, in spite of repeated calls at his house by Sections of both men and women.

We thus proved that the people of Britain could hope for no hearing, redress or consideration of their economic distress from either the real or the nominal rulers of the State, and the Green Shirt Movement informed the Governor of the Bank that the issue was finally joined: the British people against the Banking Combine. In other words the People, from the King downwards, had but one common enemy, which we recognised as such, and openly proclaimed.

May 1934
to 21st.
1934.
Winch
Bottom.

At National Assembly the following words, which had been in use for some time, were laid down as the official statement of the aim of the Movement:—

"The Green Shirt Movement stands for Douglas Social Credit because this country is suffering from a glut of goods and at the same time poverty on the verge of starvation. Such a situation is a TRAGIC ABSURDITY which we will not tolerate.

We know that the only shortage is a SHORTAGE OF PURCHASING-POWER, and we know that this shortage of purchasing-power is due to the policy and methods of the Bank of England, controlled by the International Credit Monopoly.

WE DEMAND

1. That the power of credit issue and withdrawal be taken from the Bank of England and vested in the NATIONAL CREDIT OFFICE.

2. That the NATIONAL DIVIDEND be distributed to every citizen, whether

1934. in employment or not.

3. That the SCIENTIFIC PRICE ADJUSTMENT be applied."

These three demands in slogan form, that is, "Open the National Credit Office!" "Issue the National Dividend!" and "Apply the Scientific Price!" were laid down as the main propaganda slogans, the second being the key-slogan, expressing a focus-point to which all our energies were being brought, and the minds of all Social Credit groupings drawn.

Resolutions were also passed on how to intensify and direct the agitation against the Bankers' Combine, on allowing the people to join in demonstrations (as had already been done in a few cases) and on other aspects of political development, such as: generating a strong emotional drive from our street platforms, "to lift the emotional tempo of the masses from that of helplessness and defeat to one of hope and fighting determination;" songs, music and display; and the need for

every local branch to get drums and banners. (We used the drum because it is the most rousing of all instruments, particularly a number of drums sounding alone, without other music except the beat of marching feet, and maybe voices shouting or singing)



1934 Following this Assembly the work went on with greater intensity of badgering those who were supposed to be leaders of the people. In addition to the heads of the Government, Bank and Church of England, local members of Parliament, Church authorities, councils, industrialists and others holding any official position of authority were called on by deputations of Green Shirts, questioned, written to and importuned; and though few of these people made any satisfactory response, (as was to be expected) yet they could certainly no longer profess ignorance of our Movement and what it stands for.



1934

The steady work of day in and day out street speaking went on as before, in local centres as well as in London, and the Flying Squad was very active breaking new ground in the Provinces. These activities are too many to mention separately; as also are all the demonstrations in which the Green Shirts joined with the people against Fascism, against the Banker-Government's attitude to war, against the Sedition Bill before Parliament and other injustices under which the people were suffering. In the demonstrations our uniform, discipline, colour and pageantry always made us the most impressive part of any procession, and our Corps of Drums frequently came to be placed in the front. Later we were able to organise our own demonstrations, other organisations joining in with us in our demands.

June
27th.

In this day a brick, painted green and bearing on one side the words, 'Issue the

National Dividend," and on the other, "All Power to the Green Shirts" went through the window of 11, Downing Street, the house of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It was thrown by Murphy, an unemployed Green Shirt, and created a stir among those in authority.

June
28th.
1934.

The first rally outside Great Britain of the Green Shirt Movement took place in Brisbane, Australia. Keen public interest was aroused by the parade of fifty-six Green Shirts marching in spearhead formation, and in the speeches afterwards.

July 4th.

The question of the National Dividend was raised in the House of Lords by Lord Strabolgi, who had previously received a deputation of Green Shirts.

On the same day poverty amidst plenty was debated in the House of Commons. For the first time the problem of the shortage of consumer purchasing-power was stated clearly there, and both the Green Shirts and the Brick Incident were referred to.

August
1934.

The Green Shirt Plan for Great Britain was set forth under six headings as follows:

1. Abolish poverty by the application of Social Credit.
2. Demolish the Slums.
3. Preserve the Countryside.
4. Build new Towns and Cities.
5. Plant New Woods and Forests.
6. Ensure Adequate Natural Food Supplies.



August
5th, 15th
and 19th

The Blackburn Green Shirts, though but a few, organised three outdoor meetings which were the most gigantic yet accomplished by the Movement. The crowds numbered about 1500, 2,000 and 3,000. This success was achieved by great activity and organisation beforehand, including the distribution of 30,000 leaflets from door to door. They also bought and used a loudspeaker.

The result of this splendid effort was that they had neither funds nor energy left. Blackburn was exhausted for some time to come, and the moral was obvious – that leaders in particular must maintain

a steady and steadfast drive in themselves and inspire it in others.

October
1934.

By this time, from the first open-air meeting in June 1932, we had held 3426 outdoor meetings, sold over 56,000 copies of "Attack!" on the streets, attended 32 demonstrations and distributed 223,000 propaganda leaflets.

November
5th.

Twenty-eight Green Shirts under R/C Ross marched in formation from Victoria Embankment right to the House of Commons, to interview Mr. Wilmot, M.P. for East Fulham. Inside, the column formed up again and marched into the Main Hall, where, after a while, at the word of command, they fell out and stood at ease in an orderly manner all round the walls. By this fine demonstration of discipline and leadership they made an impression on the House amounting to consternation. Mr. Wilmot promised to raise the vital matter of the National Dividend in the

Commons at an early date.

Dec 14th
1954 to
Jan. 1956
1956

Kift Theatre presented a pantomime called "Jack the Beanspiller, or; There's never Too Much to Spend." It was very amusing and good propaganda, and was the first of a series of Christmas pantomimes.

January

Mr Lloyd George began his New Deal campaign; and at every meeting from the beginning he came up against Green Shirts who asked questions which he was unable to answer; and arranged demonstrations outside as well. Finally, after the fourth meeting he received a telegram: "Your refusal allow question from Green Shirt supporter on platform Free Trade Hall, Manchester shows you cannot answer challenge of Social Credit. Hargrave, Green Shirt Movement for Social Credit, London." After this the "New Deal" faded away.

March
21st.

Following a parade of fifty-four Green Shirts

to Central Hall, Westminster to support a meeting gathered by the London Social Credit Club, we got praise on all sides from other Social Credit people who were impressed in spite of themselves by our spirit and discipline, and so it was every time we had anything to do with these others who professed Social Credit, but yet had not the life in them to throw in their lot wholeheartedly with us.

Mar: 20th
Lewisham
April: 7th
Stepney
Apr: 27th
etc, etc.

Communists also at this time revealed their envy of our organisation and our appeal; and many times at street meetings had to admit themselves defeated by our two-edged sword of logic and emotion.

March
24th.

It was shown that the Green Shirt Movement had taken root and was capable of growth in Scotland. The Scottish Command mustered a demonstration in Glasgow of twenty-six members and associates; and soon over two hundred people had fallen in and were marching behind them. At this time there were sections in Glasgow, Edinburgh and Stranraer.

June 9th
to 10th
1935.
Winch
Bottom.

At National Assembly there was a ceremonial presentation of the flags made by Green Shirt women to twelve sections. The Head Man charged the Section Leaders to keep them always clean and standing upright, nor should they use them at any and every street meeting; other flags were to be made for ordinary use, but these were the Flags of the Sections and the symbol of their fighting power.

The country was now divided into six Commands, namely the Northern, Western, Eastern, Southern, Scottish and London, with Area Commanders acting under Regional Commanders.

By now there was a full corps of trained drummers who were on parade at this assembly.



July.

The Green Oak Leaf, awarded and presented personally by the Head Man, was given To R/C Ian Alastair Ross, for his cool and audacious action as leader of the men who marched to the House of Commons on November 5th, 1934 while the House was sitting.

To Harold Ashley Lewis, for leading a body of Green Shirts against a Fascist meeting in Finsbury Park on May 12th, 1934, forcing that meeting to close down and finally drumming the Fascists out of the Park; and on May 16th leading his men against a Fascist meeting in Dalston, re-forming the ranks after being repulsed by force, and leading them back to the attack without hesitation, which action resulted in his arrest by the police; and

To Michael Murphy, for his individual initiative in throwing the brick through the window of No. 11, Downing Street on June 27th, 1934, which act resulted in his being sentenced to two months' imprisonment, and in bringing the question of Social Credit into the debate in the House of Commons on July 4th of that year.

In preparation for the coming General Election, Green Shirts intensified the campaign of worrying their local M.P.s and prepared to do the same to prospective candidates as soon as they were nominated.



August
24th,
1933.

The news of the victory of Aberhart, the Social Credit candidate for the Premiership of Alberta, Canada, having been received in London on the 23rd, Green Shirts marched with drums, flags and slogan banners three times round the Bank of England. This symbolic action gained publicity in the press in all parts of the country.

At the same time, Green Shirts were enjoined by Hargrave to "wait for Douglas's O.K." This warning proved timely, as Aberhart never in fact attempted to establish a true Social Credit state; and here Douglas showed his lack of resolution and political ability in not going to Alberta (even though urgently invited by Aberhart) and there endeavouring to get

Social Credit inaugurated, or else denouncing the Aberhart Government for the fraud and farce it turned out to be; and not even giving any definite pronouncement on the situation, though the whole Social Credit world waited for it. As it was, the Ottawa bankers frustrated any attempt at Social Credit there might have been, and the banker-ridden press of the world were able, for many months to come, to represent Social Credit as having been tried, and failed.

August
29th,
1933.

A deputation of Leeds Green Shirts headed by D/L Townend interviewed Mr Noel Whiteside, M.P. for South Leeds, and asked whether he would support Green Shirt policy in the House of Commons. Mr Whiteside was evasive and uncomfortable, and a long report of this meeting was published in the Yorkshire papers.

September
10th.

Foreseeing the danger that a sidetracking political party might be formed in Great

Britain with the object of discrediting Social Credit by bringing forward a false scheme under that name and letting it fail (and in fact it was known that plans of this kind had been under consideration by the enemy; and that the situation in Alberta was intensifying the danger); the Green Shirt membership decided to adopt the title: "The Social Credit Party of Great Britain". The Green Shirts by this action guarded the way and made it impossible for any bogus Social Credit Party to arise in this country. A Party Manifesto was issued, to be distributed amongst the people.


Always in these days the nations of the world lived under the threat of imminent war; brought about by the bankers' policy; and always the Social Credit Party did its utmost to generate in the people a feeling of revolt against poverty and war. "Attack!" came out with a special article by Hargrave. *September 1935.* "What War Means to You," and 9000 copies were sold, the largest sale hitherto.

October
4th,
1935




A telegram from Hargrave invited D L Townend to stand for South Leeds in the coming General Election. Townend accepted this without delay. From then onwards till the election was over on November 14th all available energy was concentrated on the electoral campaign.

November
4th.


On nomination day Townend arrived at the office with three Green Shirts carrying the deposit money of £150 in three bags of silver. When the Mayor had counted out forty shillings Townend reminded him that beyond that sum the coin of the Realm, bearing the King's effigy, was not legal tender and that therefore the remainder must be paid in Bank of England notes (bankers' promises to pay); leaving the moral to speak for itself, namely that the law placed the credit of a private institution higher than that of the King and the People.

Oct. 25th
to
Nov. 14th


All Green Shirts who could went to Leeds to help. Many who had to work all the week

visited Leeds at the week-ends, and then the town was roused by the drums of the London Corps of Drummers.

Many gave more than they could well afford. A woman who had no money gave her wedding ring. We collected fighting funds amounting to about half those of our opponents.

We worked under the direct leadership of Hargrave. All our election meetings were crowded to overflowing, increasingly so as the three weeks went on. At one massed meeting towards the end twelve hundred people crowded into a hall built to hold a thousand, while outside in the pouring rain another five hundred listened intently to the loudspeaker which relayed the speeches from inside.

Our Conservative and Labour opponents were shaken by the onslaught. Only the shortness of the time prevented Townend from being voted in. As it was, nearly

four thousand men and women voted for us - one out of every nine - and given another week or so we could have gained the majority for our candidate.

One astounding thing was the unreasoning hostility of the Social Credit Secretariat (whose chairman was Major Douglas) and almost all other Social Credit groupings.

After this tremendous effort Leeds did not go flat, neither did the Sections from other places who had taken part. The lesson of Blackburn of 1934 had been taken to heart by not a few Green Shirt men and women.

Hargrave drafted a bill "to equate consumption to production in Great Britain" to be used in contacting anyone interested in or having to do with the government of the country.

December
1935.

Feb: 4th
1936.

The reassembling of the House of

Commons saw many green shirts in the outer corridors of the House. Few members of Parliament could remain ignorant of their presence there, with copies of the Bill and of the Manifesto of the Social Credit Party. A few M.P.s consented to receive deputations, and three promised to raise the question of Social Credit in the House.

2 March
24th.
1930.

Largrave sent the following cablegram to Aberhart, Premier of Alberta: "Undertake put out Magor (who was a bankers' agent from Ottawa) put in Social Credit. Do you want this done?" But Aberhart, as was afterwards proved, had no real or true intention of attempting to bring in Social Credit, nor even a clear understanding of it.

April 2nd
Fulham
Town
Hall.

DO Leslie organised in Fulham one of the most successful meetings in the history of the Movement. Letters with

copies of "Attack!" were sent to forty local organisations. 30,000 Manifestos and the same number of handbills were distributed, a squad with drums and flags visited the Mayor during the sitting of the Council, and with an increased number of open-air meetings, with route marches and the display of posters and other activities the whole district was aroused to interest.

In his speech at this meeting the National Leader worked up to the slogan, "Re-arm and Revolt!" - a watchword to be used by the Green Shirt Movement in these days of frantic re-armament in all countries.



May 17th
1930.

At a women's demonstration against Fascism and war in Trafalgar Square the Green Shirt Women, headed by the London Drum Corps and bearing the flags of the Women's Branch, marched into the Square with twelve women in their midst wearing gas-masks, to bring home to the people, through the publicity this must gain in the newspapers, the horrors into

which the Banking Combine was need-
lessly driving us all.

From the formation of the Green Shirt
Sections until the present day the amount
of work going on all over the country,
carried out by individuals and groups,
would take many volumes to set forth, but
such work was, and still is, going on all
the time.



May the 5th, 1937. I, Kathleen Mabel Milnes,
Kinlog Scriptor, known to the Kindred as
Blue Falcon, having worked for ten years on
this book, have now brought the record up
to date, that is to the time twelve months
before the present day; which interval I
intend to keep hereafter for the further
setting down of this history:




May
20th to
June 1st,
1950.
Winch
Bottom.


At the opening ceremony of National Assembly the Head Man gave the Movement its new sign and shout: "Green Shirts! Green Shirts! Fight for the People's Fighting Front!"

A resolution was passed on "spreading wide the net" to sweep in all types of people who, unable to grasp the technical side of Social Credit, could yet respond to slogans developed from the central idea, "The Earth Belongs to the Living!" Another resolution dealt with the continuance of the fight against Fascism. And here was begun the Young Green Shirts' Cycle Service.

It was agreed that the full title of the Party should be "The Social Credit Party of Great Britain and Northern Ireland."

June
21st.
1930

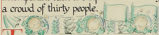
The Liverpool Section, supported by members from Birmingham, organised an anti-Fascist meeting. Hargrave spoke, denouncing Fascism in all its forms, amid overwhelming applause from a crowded audience. 

He presented the Green Oak Leaf to Drummer Henry Rose, for putting up a magnificent fight with his fists on May 2nd, 1930, when ten Fascists broke into the Liverpool Headquarters of the Party and attacked four Green Shirts, and, while fighting in his own defence, also defending a comrade who had been knocked out and was being kicked while lying unconscious on the floor. 

June
27th.

Green Shirt women led the Wembley Women's Peace Demonstration with flags, banner, and posters. At a meeting in a garden which followed, one of our women speakers showed that demonstrations for peace alone were not enough, and that the real cause

of war abroad was poverty at home. Afterwards a route march was carried out through the main streets to the meeting place in the town, where six women spoke from the rostrum. They collected £1, sold 308 copies of "Attack!", and were accompanied back to Alperton station by a crowd of thirty people.



July
1936.

The Liverpool Section now had its own corps of drums, and, besides open air meetings, was carrying out continuous demonstrations and flying squad work with drums, flags and banners. By this time there were three corps of drums up to full strength, equipped and trained, namely in London, Leeds and Liverpool.

July
29th.

Northern Green Shirts led 15,000 to 20,000 unemployed to Liverpool Town Hall to protest against the ever increasing economic oppression, now shown in the Public Assistance Committee's cuts in payment, and the Means Test; -

under which Act it had been made legal to send inquisitors into the homes of the unemployed to cross-question them narrowly about the conditions of their life and the degree of their starvation, and so to find excuses for not paying them the miserable dole supposed to be given by the Government to those for whom there was no work.

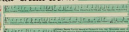
R/C. Harper here spoke to a crowd of 8,000, and gave the people the Green Shirt salute and outcry, which was taken up by the crowd on the march back to Headquarters.

August
5th &
23rd,
1930.

After the P.A.C. cuts had been passed, the Liverpool Green Shirts led demonstrations of the people, protesting their right to live, and joined with the Labour Party and the NUWM, in a march of over 15,000 pointing out always, however, from the rostrum, the necessity of demanding money, not work, and appealing for a Fighting Front.

August
People's
Park &
August
Town
Hall,
Jersey.

Hargrave spoke to the people of Jersey at large mass meetings organised by Staff Officer Halliday Thompson, who soon afterwards went to Canada, to do Social Credit work.



Novem-
ber 19th,
1930.

Hargrave left England for Alberta. He went to get first hand knowledge of the conditions over there, and of the leading people, and to see what could be done to retrieve the situation. In the Canadian papers he exposed the fact that there was no Social Credit in Alberta, and that no proper steps had been taken to introduce it. He talked to Premier Aberhart and to the Albertan Cabinet.

Being called in by Aberhart to act as Social Credit Adviser to the Government Planning Committee, he drew up the "Hargrave Plan," and this was

assented to and signed by the members of this committee in the presence of the Premier. One signed copy was then kept by the Government, the other by Hargrave. Aberhart brought the Plan before the Cabinet, and it was then submitted to a Caucus of Members of the Legislative Assembly.

January
12th,
1937

Hargrave appeared before this Caucus, and for two and a half hours answered their questions, explaining Social Credit to them, clearing up technical points and rousing them to enthusiasm. The Caucus approved and by resolution, passed the "Hargrave Plan."

It became clear, however, that the Government intended to continue its usual makeshift policies, and that the report passed by the Caucus would be set aside or bungled in application unless immediate action was taken. Therefore, to precipitate action and stop the drift and indecision, Hargrave issued

November
25th to
December
10th,
1936.

While the Head Man was away in Alberta, Edward VIII was forced from the Throne of England by the Money Power. One of the best of kings was banished because he tried to alleviate the distress of his people.



This telegram was sent by our Party:

The King, Buckingham Palace:
"Social Credit Party of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (The Green Shirts), 44, Little Britain, E.C.1., send loyal greetings, and realising that the crisis was precipitated by your proposed action in sympathy with your subjects suffering from needless poverty amidst plenty assure you of nation-wide support in your struggle against finance dictatorship working through Parliament."

At street meetings our speakers made it clear to the people that their leaders were not telling them the true facts of the case, but were giving reasons for the King's enforced abdication that were not the real ones. Again we showed what were the

actual forces at work, and those who heard us agreed; but again, for this time also, the Money Power had its way, against the will of the people.



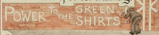
December
1850.

Now the Public Order Bill, forbidding the wearing of political uniforms, was before Parliament, and the lobby of the House was full of Green Shirts in uniform endeavouring to call their members, protest to them against the passing of this Bill and explain why the wearing of a green shirt made for order and not disorder. No. 40 of "Attack!", with a special article on this subject, was circulated to every M.P. and to selected members of the House of Lords, but it soon became obvious that there was an agreement to let this Bill go through quickly without any real opposition, and it became Law on January 1st.



1937

During the spring we began to try out ways of increasing our pageantry and display to compensate for the loss of the uniform. We made all the more use of our drums, of banners, flags, hand-posters and slogan shouting, and improved the standard of street chalking.



April
24th.

A Flying Squad meeting in Luton was opened by the singing of Green Shirt songs, the ceremonial lighting of two flaming torches and the outcry; and songs were sung between the speeches.



May
15th
to 17th.
Winch
Bottom.

If the resolutions passed at National Assembly, Number 82 laid down that, in view of the Public Order Act, the propaganda technique must be adjusted to supply a powerful emotional appeal to replace the display value of the uniform,

July
16th.
1957.

The Social Credit Party sent an illuminated address to the Duke of Windsor:

It was originally intended to be presented to him at his coronation; and now it was delivered by a Green Shirt to the Duke's equerry at the castle in Austria where he was, with a written message asking him to accept it as a keepsake of our lasting admiration for his strenuous fight for the welfare of the British People.



The ban on uniforms had hindered us for a little while, but now we steadily regained lost ground. We were learning in action how to keep the law and yet break through it; we were known on the streets by our drum thunder, our colours, our key-symbol and our self-disciplined power.

We had the task of trying to rouse a degenerate people, sunk in apathy, unfitness and mental confusion, drugged and poisoned by their so-called education and

all the unnatural conditions of their life under the rule of the Money Power.

Hargrave bade us remember at the same time to act as a cloud of skirmishers – not as a regular army – and develop guerilla tactics to surprise and continually harrass the enemy.

September-
October,
1937.

The Leeds Section was developing the new technique of preaching and pageantry, suiting it to the North. On a series of occasions they made effective use of singing, poster parades, flag and drum patrols, and a torchlight procession to a massed meeting addressed by Hargrave. And Green Shirt speakers addressed meetings in churches.

The Government of Alberta was making efforts to bring in legislation to get local control of the banks and its own credit, but these attempts were suppressed from

The Weekly Message from Hargrave continued and widened the linking-up action.



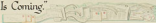
January
18th.
1938.

The Eastern Region began to hold a series of public Meetings of Regeneration. These took the form of religious services, with singing, preaching and testifying.



February
1st.

A Spring Campaign was launched by R.C. Ward. Filled with the energy generated by the Party School, guerilla bands marched into every district in London, as sun warriors taking to a deadened people the message of how they could have life; and giving them the Party's motto, "God's Providence Is Mine Inheritance," and the watchword, "Social Credit Is Coming."



In this year the Press Service, organised under John Leslie, by besieging the papers in a joined effort from various districts, got us a little better publicity in a few instances.

in spite of the silencing forces still, in general, keeping back Social Credit news.

February
20th,
1938.

A green painted brick, bearing the words, "Hands Off Alberta!" and, "Let Social Credit Be Tried," went through the window of the Bank of Montreal, Threadneedle Street. The Green Shirt who threw it got clean away; and so the papers were silent about this deed.

On this same day in Leeds, at Golden Cross, was held the first of a series of meetings with a loud speaker.

Reports showed that the Bath Section, of about a year's standing, was maintaining a vigorous and varied activity.

March
20th,
in the
Weekly
Message.

Hargrave called on all Green Shirts and Party Members to take the lead in

forming a United Front with others on the following twofold basis:

1. Acceptance of the Three Demands.
2. Support for any Parliamentary candidate who would publicly pledge himself to fight for the Three Demands in the House of Commons.

In every district he urged us to get into touch with local Social Credit and monetary reform groups, who surely, if they meant to do anything at all, could come together on this simple twofold formula for united political action. As the year went on, some of these groups, weary of the muddle and drift in which they found themselves, began to look to the Social Credit Party as a strong and sure force which would lead them to their goal; though in an age of decay and hopelessness it is difficult to turn men's minds from foolish squabbles and petty strife and jealousy.

For the first time a few thinkers and preachers began to realise that the

March
10th.
1938.

Social Credit Party held the key to the problem facing the world, rather than their own remedies; and at the Annual Dinner Dr. Maude Royden said that the Green Shirts appeared to her to be the only hope our Country had.

March
20th.

A demonstration was called in Trafalgar Square by Left Wing organisers, under the vague slogans, "Save Spain!" "Save Austria!" (a week after it had already fallen,) "Save Czechoslovakia!" and the like. The London Green Shirts marched into the Square with the full Corps of Drums and a banner thirty-six feet long bearing the slogan, "SOCIAL CREDIT THE ONLY REMEDY." This was called the Long Serpent banner, and from the back of the Square it dominated the whole scene of confusion and useless talk. After holding a meeting in Hyde Park

the column marched to No. 10, Downing Street supported by about four hundred of the public, and the O.C. London with an escort of torch bearers delivered a letter from the General Secretary to the Prime Minister.

On the same day the Glasgow Section held a meeting which, by intensive work and organisation beforehand, drew in people from a radius of more than twenty miles to the number of nigh on eight hundred to hear Hargrave.

April
1938.

The Green Oak Leaf was awarded by the Head Man to Hugh G. Taylor, Kathleen M. Milnes and Mary E. Davison for attending the House of Commons on March 24th, 1938, and at the end of the debate on foreign policy standing up in the Public Gallery and shouting in chorus the slogan, "Social Credit the Only Remedy!" this being the first time the Voice of the People had been heard in the House calling attention to the only remedy.

This action was a direct outcome of the Party School. Afterwards others followed this lead, and the same shout was heard in the same place each week, and sometimes twice a week, throughout the year whenever Parliament was sitting.

April
20th,
1938.

On Budget Day suddenly at midday there was a crash of drums in Threadneedle Street, and a squad of Green Shirts halted outside the Bank of England, and an officer delivered a letter addressed to Mr Montagu Norman, the Governor, pointing out how the present money system, and therefore the Budget, was based on fraud.



May
Days

In the procession to Hyde Park the green shirts which we were forbidden by law to wear were carried on poles. A slogan-poster said, "Shirt or No Shirt - Social Credit Is Coming!" So the

banned uniform went on parade, and the authorities dared not make such fools of themselves as to arrest a contingent of shirts with no men in them.

That same day the news came to hand that an English farmer had been fined £150 for growing too many potatoes. With war peril hovering nearer this was an example of how the Bankers' Government (in order to keep prices up) was dealing with those who were producing food supplies.

May 2nd,
1938.

The Glasgow Section opened a propaganda stall at the great Scottish Exhibition, and maintained it throughout the time the Exhibition lasted.

May
27th.

From now the Women's Branch in London began to hold regular weekly outdoor meetings, and later in the year organised an inroad on women's clubs and organisations, persuading them to hear S.C.P. women speakers.

The
last
week
of May,
1938.

A green brick went through the window of No.10 Downing Street and smashed the glass to bits. Again, no one was arrested and no word appeared in the papers.

June 3rd

Another green brick was hurled at No.10 Downing Street, and damaged the door. D.L. D.J. Harnden, who threw it, being arrested, and before being found guilty and discharged under the Probation of Offenders Act, spoke up and disagreed with the magistrate. This act gained publicity in several papers including two in Glasgow.

June 4th
to 6th,
Winch
Bottom.

The chief resolutions proclaimed by this year's National Assembly were, that we had set ourselves to establish the principles of Social Credit in the British Isles within the next ten years, that the Kingship

linked to the slogan, "Social Credit is Coming!" must be made to meet the eye of the people of these Islands everywhere, and so be implanted on their minds, that the facts of Basic Culture - the message of life - be used as a weapon to destroy the forces of both Left and Right - Communism and Fascism, both slave-work-states - and that the Party intended to break into Parliament at the earliest opportunity, to direct it towards the implementation of the Three Demands.

July 6th,
1938.

News from overseas showed that G/S. Officer Halliday Thompson was by now the elected President of the Manitoba Social Credit League, was still bringing out regularly his paper, "The Beacon", and had given some forty broadcasts over the air. A New York Social Credit group was active and ready to join issue with us. Green Shirts in Australia under their aged leader, W.H. Rhys, kept steadily at work.

July
20th
1938.
Oldem
Court.

A meeting was called by certain members of the Secretariat to welcome a man named Powell, who, sent to Alberta by Douglas (together with another man named Byrne) as an "adviser" and Social Credit "expert," had but helped to deepen the confusion, and to complicate affairs both there and in Saskatchewan. The Social Credit Party made this meeting the occasion to make a definite and open break with Douglas. It was found necessary for Green Shirts to take over the platform, and Hargrave, called to the scene by an S.C.P. runner, forced his way through fighting crowds, and from the Chairman's table made a public statement dissociating the Social Credit Party from the policy and tactics of Douglas, and repudiating any claim made by Douglas or the Secretariat-Group to political leadership of the Social Credit movement either here or in any other country. He was greeted with applause from all parts of the hall.

And so we cleared the board for action.

developed our United Front with those who were really out for Social Credit and showed the Secretariat-Group to be a confusionist element which did not even accept the Three Demands. We proclaimed a united Social Credit movement under Hargrave's leadership, with the Three Demands as its method and our two-fold political strategy - mass pressure outside Parliament and an effective fighting minority within, led by Social Credit Members.

August
10/28.

Byrne, who was still in Alberta, worked out a scheme of credit tickets backed by ordinary bank money. This was not Social Credit, nor anything like it.

September
4th.

The Leeds District under W. Townend established a Social Credit Church with services every Sunday night at 6-30.

September
7th.

This year, instead of the customary winter series of talks by the National Leader

to Green Shirts and Party Members, public meetings were addressed by him under the following titles:

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| Sept. 7th
1938. | God's Providence is Mine Inheritance.
(The Problem of Plenty.) |
| Oct. 5th. | "The Powers" and the Glory
(The Left-Right Conflict.) |
| Nov. 2nd. | The Sun of Righteousness Shall Arise.
(Solar Energy.) |
| Dec. 7th. | Freedom to Work at Work Worth Doing.
(The Work Problem.) |
| Jan. 4th.
1939. | Not Less for Some, but More for All.
(The Economics of Common Sense) |
| Feb. 1st. | The Earth Belongs to the Living.
(Basic Culture.) |
| Mar. 1st. | Wake, now, the Dead!
(Political Action.) |
| Apr. 8th. | Whelm on Me, Ye Resurrected Men!
(Leadership in the Modern World) |

So good was the response of the general public attending these meetings. (The numbers rose from 150 to 350) that a ninth address was added on May 3rd: The Resurrection of the Living and a tenth on June 7th, entitled, The Cauldron of Hell.

This was the first time that any Social Credit speaker had been able to keep up the numbers of an audience throughout a series, and this maintained effort had more propaganda value than one isolated meeting, however large.

September
27th to
28th,
1938.

The forces of economic pressure in Europe, fermenting and working up, brought at last the first serious threat of war the people of Britain had felt since 1914. The Social Credit Party issued a Proclamation, "War Crisis and the Money Power," which was sent to every Member of Parliament, certain members of the House of Lords, every foreign embassy, every Dominion Office and every national newspaper. On Wednesday, when Parliament assembled, Green Shirts were present at the House throughout its sitting. They lobbied their M.P.s with additional

copies of the Proclamation. While intellectuals of Social Credit study-groups stood helpless and afraid, the Social Credit Party leapt once more into action and showed that to them was given the Power of Unlocking, that shall yet unlock the Norse-Celtic spirit and loose it into action.



October
28th.
1936.

The London Region joined with the Petitioners from Coventry who marched to the Home Office with a petition to the King demanding an enquiry into the money system which had created poverty in the midst of plenty. Green Shirts marshalled the procession and the London Corps of Drummers led the main column.

October
29th.
Lond.

Five S.C.P. officers, at the invitation of the Hope Conference Committee, met three of their members, and these agreed to

and signed a Three Demands pledge-form as a basis of possible working together. This was the outcome of a former conference at Hope, in March of this year, when Green Shirts had spoken plainly in their assembly.

Afterwards, on November 18th to 20th, a number of Green Shirts from London and the North attended a second conference at Hope, and, under the leadership of Frank S. Jackson, the General Secretary, made the standpoint of the Party clear; and a resolution was unanimously passed during the week-end making the Three Demands the basis of policy and action.




November
5th,
1938.


On the night when effigies of Guy Fawkes are burned all over the country Green Shirts burned an effigy of Montagu Norman outside the Royal Exchange, after marching with it round the National Debt Office and up to the door of the Bank of England. It blazed for half an hour before

about three hundred delighted people, and the police were unable to find who out of this crowd could be arrested for the deed.


December
1938.

 We heard that the American Social Credit Movement had formulated a four-year plan of agitation and propaganda. They completely ignored a petulant and feeble attack upon them by Douglas, and went forward with a Green Shirt steadfastness and determination.

January
7th to
8th.
1939.

 During this night a white Double Key-sign was cut out of the turf on the downs near Dunstable, and it remained there long after.

January
10th.

 Wheat Commission being in session at the Board of Trade, whereat twenty-two delegates and experts from all parts of the world were debating how to keep up the price of wheat, Green Shirts under the leadership of Eric De Mare burned a

sheaf of wheat outside their doors. The slogan used here was "They Burn the Wheat We Want to Eat!" The news of the burning ran through more than forty newspapers at home and overseas.

March
16th,
1939.

The Governor of the Bank of England was startled and dismayed on coming out of Broadcasting House after his radio speech on "Banking" to be met by roars of disciplined chorus shouts of, "Down with the Bankers' Combine! Social Credit is coming! This Green Shirt reception of Montagu Norman was kept out of the papers of Great Britain. Only one weekly "gossip" paper gave the news of this unusual occurrence, which, if carried out in any other cause, would undoubtedly have appeared as a prominent news item.

April
25th.
1930.

On Budget Day de Maré and Cornish-Bowden drove through the streets near the Houses of Parliament in a car on the roof of which was a life sized figure of a soldier, (representing the re-armament and conscription of Britain) having on its back a burden, namely an effigy of Montagu Norman, carrying a large sack labelled, Debt. The slogan displayed was, "Conscript the Bankers First!" In Throgmorton Street the effigies were torn down, so a few days later, the tour was repeated with a real man as the soldier, who was able to give as good as he got, and so was left untouched. Many times during this summer the same pageant was driven through the streets of London.

May.

The shouts from the Gallery of the

House of Commons, which were still continuing regularly once or twice a week began to have an effect on Members of Parliament, some of whom were at last studying Social Credit and talking about it. This activity also was usually completely missing from the papers.

May 27th
to 30th,
1929.

National Assembly was the occasion of the dissolution of the General Council, and the forming instead of these and other men into a band of officers surrounding Hargrave, ready to undertake any task at any time, according to the need of the hour. And the resolution was also passed that any members who might be drawn into the ranks of the Army or any form of National Service should carry the message of Social Credit into their unit of service, make known there the text of the Fighting Programme, and

keep in touch with the Party. The Fighting Programme was read out aloud, and adopted as the basis for action throughout the British Isles. It was published soon after in the form of a booklet. It sets out under twelve headings a programme for the reconstruction of Britain along the lines laid down in 1934, though in greater detail.

June 7th,
1939.

Model I of the Hargrave Automatic Navigator was officially flight-tested at the Royal Air Force School of Navigation. This mechanism, originated by Hargrave in July 1937, enables a pilot to find his position at a glance, and could be of great importance in the war that is certainly coming upon us.

July: Sat.
10.5.50.

The Social Credit Theatre, under W.F.Price, acted in London streets "The Maggot and the Apple", "Man and Machine", "The Death of Mars" and other plays; reviving the old Kin characters Sib and Gee in dialogue between the scenes. They gave other performances this summer and autumn, and toured to the West Country as far as Bath.

July
22nd.

Green Shirt drummers and pipers led the Smethwick Petition procession which marched, like that from Coventry, to demand an enquiry into the money system. T.G.Ward, leader of the London Green Shirts, marshalled and organised this demonstration. The banners and equipment were made by members of the London Command, and Green Shirts spoke from the platform.

THE SECOND WORLD WAR

And now the policy of the governments of the world, acting under the influence of the Money Power, brought England and France into a state of war against Germany. Though no war at that time actually developed on the Western Front, yet conditions in Britain were much more difficult for the holding of public meetings and demonstrations. The regulation against showing a light after dark cut down outdoor activities, and the people would

not at first assemble indoors in London to hear a speaker, for fear of air raids. Nevertheless, the Party worked in other ways. Small groups met in houses. The Message was carried into the Forces and into Government departments. The Press Service, by concerted action, penetrated ever and again some sections of the press. The world was working up to a point where either the introduction of Social Credit would be possible, or, if we failed of that, the downhill run of this civilization would be accelerated, perhaps to its final crash.

September 7th, 1930
Following a meeting in Hyde Park, a deputation went to Montagu Norman's private house. They were not received. The door was slammed in their faces.

October 2nd & November 7th.
Two M.P.s spoke in the House of Commons against the financial system.

The one advocated Social Credit and the other proposed that the Government should take over the issuing of the Nation's credit.

September
11th.
1939.

The parade to the Cenotaph adopted new tactics, marching at first like a S.C.P. demonstration, and gradually falling into military formation. Though all processions were officially banned, the police held up the traffic to allow this ceremony.

September
20th.

Hargrave's book, "Professor Skinner, alias Montagu Norman" came out. In spite of the tacit boycott by book reviewers it sold steadily both here and abroad. This book, besides being a study of a man's character, sets forth the history of the Bank of England and the unscrupulous methods of the banking combine.

January
11th,
1940

Several large stains of green were seen in the morning about fifteen feet up on the wall of the Bank of England, and these having been cleaned off some more appeared, on Thursday February the twenty-ninth.

February
29th.

On this day at noon, Green, aged twenty-two, dressed in a green jacket, shirt and tie, loosed an arrow bearing a message at the window of No. 10 Downing Street, despite the policeman at his side who had guessed his intention and was walking with him. He said in court, "To-day I am joining the Forces to serve my King and Country... I am a hundred per cent patriotic; but this war is an economic struggle and Britain will not emerge victorious without establishing a debt-free money system here first." That night he left to join his unit. Hargrave awarded him the Green Oak Leaf for his Robin Hood action.

November
11th.
1943

On this day Blue Falcon died, and in the "Message" for that week White Fox wrote to her: "You know, also, that we shall appoint one who will enter the final date, and record that here your hand stops after nearly 16 years of unbroken service as historian, recorder, and illuminator to our confraternity."

March
21st
1982.

Believing that the record of the movement should be made complete, White Fox commissioned Dione to inscribe the following entries written by Blue Falcon, and recently found among her papers.
These entries carry the story to the end of 1942.


23th July 1982

February
25rd.
1940

National Headquarters of the Social Credit Party was transferred to No 2 Fitzroy Street, London W.1, a place better served by train and bus, and with more attractive accommodation for meetings.

March
19th.

Hargrave's book 'Words Win Wars' was published. This book is about that powerful weapon propaganda, and shows why Britain is losing the war of words, yet how she could win, by countering a lying propaganda with truth and with a gospel for the peoples of the world - the gospel of a land set free from the chains of the Money Power; the Britain we shall yet make.

April

Aberhart's Social Credit Party of Alberta was returned to office for another term of five years, though with a reduced majority. The people of Alberta thus showed that in spite of all the ineptitude of this Government and all the obstruction and confusion brought about by the Ottawa Bankers, they yet had faith in Social Credit as

the only hope for their country; and Hargrave pointed out that the war situation could lead towards its establishment, if used as it should be by Aberhart.

April
2nd.

Cornish-Bowden was tried for having thrown a life sized effigy of Mr Montague Norman on to the steps of the main entrance of the Bank of England. A card bore the words "END HITLERISM! SOCIAL CREDIT IS COMING!" He was sentenced by the Lord Mayor of London to three months hard labour—a savage sentence indeed and utterly un-English in spirit for an action which caused no bodily hurt to anyone. Yet it was punished as a serious crime because it touched our banking overlords and because it was carried out by a member of the Social Credit Party. In court the accused declared that it was impossible to insult the man responsible for financing Nazi Germany's rearmament; he was beneath insult.

April
7th.

The wax-work figure of Mr Montague

April
23rd
Budget
Day.

Norman in Madame Tussaud's was covered with green ink, and displayed a poster saying "This is the traitor who financed the Nazis." - a quick reply to that unjust sentence!

A woman dressed in an eighteenth century costume of brilliant green with hooped skirt and wig of white ringlets stepped from a taxicab outside the door of No.11, Downing Street bearing a letter for the Chancellor of the Exchequer. On her back was a placard which read, "Out of date like the money system". This action succeeded in breaking into the press boycott. Several papers carried reports and photographs, and two news films recorded this picturesque act of propaganda. The woman was Mrs. de Marc.

The Budget showed that those responsible for it meant to pursue the same policy as in the last war; namely, by means of heavy taxation (supplemented by War Loan and War Savings schemes) to cover up the fact that the Bank of England

was creating out of nothing most of the money needed for the war, and charging it up to the nation as a debt. They even forced Britain to maintain her export trade, with threats that without it we should lose the war! yet their figures showed that in fact they were only as yet allowing us to wage this life- and- death struggle at half speed.

April
24th.

Hargrave repudiated on behalf of the Social Credit Party any and every peace effort that might be made by Social Credit advocates. For a patched up peace now could only mean a peace to save the International Money Power and its offspring, Hitlerism. That any should suggest such a peace at this our darkest hour showed them to be nought but nithings, dispicable men.

May

Every member of both Houses of Parliament received a copy of a warning message from the Social Credit Party, showing them the danger of the present situation, wherein we must fight with out hands tied by International Finance.

May
8th.

and calling on them to wake up.

Hargrave issued a leaflet giving six points for a war policy, among which he urged, as he had done since the very day war broke out, that an equal ration of food, clothing and shelter should be issued on a debt free (moneyless) basis to all alike, and that the nation should issue its own credits without reference to the financial system.

May
12th.

National Assembly could not be held, owing to our membership being scattered to the Forces and to war work. But instead of the decrees of the Assembly, certain Emergency Decrees were issued by Hargrave, the National Leader, to all members and associate members of the Party.

May
27th.

Churchill became Prime Minister. He was a man of splendid determination and fighting spirit, never trusted by the bankers because liable to form his own opinions (and therefore kept out of the government of the country for many years past.) went to think in terms of

realities - men and supplies. He took over leadership when Britain most needed him. Yet in the saddle behind him were still the Men of Yesterday, and they who betrayed us at Munich, kept there by Montage Norman.

June
17th.

France sued Nazi Germany for Peace. Britain, almost without arms, and still held in check by the Bank of England, fought on alone.

June
26th.

Hargrave pointed out, in Message No. 122 that the fall of France was due to the traitors who had governed her - Big Business and International Finance, and said that in England we must wipe out the enemy in our midst - "the Money Power that rots our fighting energy from within and from 'the top'."

June
28th.

A technical memorandum on the Hargrave "No allowance" Dive Bombing Technique (drawn up on April 14th.) was submitted, together with a confidential appreciation on the same matter to the proper authorities.

For a time there was open resistance in the press and in Parliament to Bank control of Britain's war effort. The influence of the Social Credit Party on Members of Parliament was shown by the Treasury Bench having to face no less than fifteen questions on War Finance. The replies were evasive, muddled and most unsatisfactory.

July
2nd.

The Bankers took the emergency action of having a Bank of England director (Lord Catto) appointed as Financial Adviser to the Treasury, and two other Bankers were placed in Treasury posts. The same day Mr. Montague Norman made his second broadcast to the Nation; and again he was met outside in the street by Green Shirts who shouted, "Social Credit is the only remedy! Social Credit is coming!"

July
9th.

Sir Richard Acland M.P. in a House of Commons speech stated clearly that Britain in and through this war must break the power and control of the Bank of England over the Treasury.

These words, so often proclaimed by Hargrave, were now publicly uttered in Parliament, though but by one man.

July
1781 (an
article
in the
News
Chronicle)

And still Italy's vital power stations which supplied electric power to almost all her industries and railways remained untouched. Yet they were easy to find and to bomb. It was revealed that they were spared because International Finance "was interested." There were other places in Europe – sources of supply to the enemy – left standing at that time for the same reason.

August
2nd.

Eleven Members of Parliament sought to revoke the character of the Bank of England and to take away from it the power of the issue of money. The motion was lost, but it was another straw showing which way the thoughts of the people were blowing.

August
12th.

The German air attack began to develop full pressure, and continued all winter. Our small Air Force beat them off again and again with heavy

loss. Small wonder the Banking Combine in holding their "balance of power" had weighted the scales so heavily against us in favour of Germany! The heroism and fighting spirit of the young men of Britain made the world marvel, and saved this island at that time.

At S.C.P. Headquarters the routine work such as duplicating and sending out the Message and Information Sheet went on under difficulties and narrow escapes for a time. Then all work and equipment was moved out into the country, and decentralised. Afterwards No 2 Fitzroy Street was damaged three times by enemy bombs, and finally wrecked by a direct hit on May 10th, 1941.

September
16th.

S.C.P. Officer, Squadron - Leader C.W. McKinley Thompson was killed while flying. He might have done much in the establishment of a sane economic system but for this stroke of fate.

The Bank of International Settlements was still operating. This central bank, set up by agreement between Mr Montague

Norman and other leading bankers to make their control of the nations more complete, was now to remain untouched by war, and even with stronger Axis representation than before.

September
17th.

In the House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer even stated that he considered there were advantages to be gained by the "informal" association of Mr. Montague Norman and Dr. Funk - of this country with the enemy; further proof if any were needed that bankers have no patriotism, and that Chancellors of the Exchequer are merely their servants and mouthpieces.

Throughout the country were organised Warship Weeks, Spitfire Funds, Tank Funds and Savings Campaigns. Patriotic but ignorant people gave generously almost all they had, much of it as a complete gift. They suffered hardship and privation, hoping they were helping their country in its hour of need.

September

Yet "The Banker" (a paper not read by

the general public) published the following words, "... on sober reflection it must be obvious to anybody that the mere collection of a sum of money cannot hope to augment our Air-Force by a single unit". And "Are we to suppose that if these Spitfire Funds had not been raised, the production of Spitfires would have been any the less ? Clearly not". Had the people of Britain read these and other words, and perceived that their generous actions were being stimulated and deliberately organised as a smoke screen to cover the financiers there might have been revolution against these heartless tyrants.

December **M**any of the key points of our Empire were ceded to the United States of America in return for supplies of food and a few munitions of war. The banker-hypnotised minds of America's leading men felt no shame at demanding such hard terms of another nation, equally dominated, it is true, by the same financiers, yet standing as the only bulwark of defence between them and Hitlerism. Not till we had won

in the air the battle over Britain did they give us better terms.

January
1941

Green Shirt Undrill was sent to prison for two months for putting a slogan on the walls of the Bank of England. By now many sections of the press had begun to speak openly against the banking system. The S.C.P. Press Service pressed home the attack, turned it to Social Credit. Under the stress of war and the spear thrusts of our unanswerable logic the press boycott against us broke down repeatedly, so that gleams of common sense showed up amid the dark mass of confused ideas and banker's propaganda read by the public day by day.

March

Many acres of carrots were ploughed in while people in the towns went short of them. It was the same with other vegetable crops. The workers on the land had responded magnificently to the appeal of the Government to grow more food, and this was their reward. Hargrave's thesis 'Men and Supplies' was

being used as a basis for lectures in the Army by Social Credit Party members now called to the Colours. He had instructed them to preach Social Credit openly, always with the full knowledge and approval of their Commanding Officers. We had an army within the Army; not there to destroy its fighting morals or disrupt its organisation, but to stimulate its imaginative power, reinforce its will and define its final objective - a debt free Britain and a debt free Europe enforced by British arms.

April

Slowly and stubbornly our forces retreated in Greece and in Libya short of tanks, guns, planes and all the mechanisation and materials needed for modern warfare and for which the money had been withheld so long. Oil wells, power plant and other military objectives were not yet bombed, and continued to supply the enemy. At home, ration coupons were becoming more valuable to the public than Banker's money.

May 31st	Model II of Hargrave's Automatic Navigator was flight tested under war conditions from Scotland to the Orkney Islands and back.
June	Herrings were being thrown back into the sea in great quantities round our shores; while folk stood in long queues at every fishmonger's shop, and while our Navy fought an unceasing fight against German submarines, and men died to bring food, including tinned herrings, across the Atlantic.
June 22nd	Germany began an attack on Soviet Russia, and the strangest phase in this strangest of all wars set in. These two work slave states of such similar outlook and mentality, hitherto allies and brothers in arms, began to fight each other. Perhaps Hitler was afraid of a stab in the back from his "ally" perhaps both he and Stalin saw in this strategy a way to drive a wedge between "left" and "right" opinion in Britain, disrupt us from within and so bring

about what they most wished - the downfall of the British Empire and Commonwealth. The war was probably on a very small scale for the most part ; yet scarcely had they been fighting for three weeks when each side claimed a million men killed wounded or captured. This and other extravagant stories might have tricked Britain into hasty and fatal action; and being believed by many, and backed by strident and blustering demands for help from Russia, did create panic amongst a section of the public and (what the enemy most wanted to hear) a cry for "action now!" The personality of the Prime Minister held the British people together and saved them from this folly.

July

A mission to Moscow from the British Government was accompanied by one of the directors of the Bank of England, and Churchill on his visit to the United States of America was accompanied by Mr. Montague Norman in person. The Forty-nine Men-Hargrave's Shadow Government-waited, watched and took note of these and other

October
3rd.

happenings of the day.

Federal Union , a scheme to bring us all into one United World State , was being encouraged and supported by the bankers who saw in this a chance for themselves for world domination . Green Shirts attended a conference in London on this subject and warned the assembly against this danger.

October
17th.

At the International Youth Rally in the Albert Hall, three thousand people being present , a squad of young Green Shirts in the balcony leapt to their feet and shouted in unison, "Know what you are fighting for! Social Credit is coming!"

November
14th.

The Social Credit Party found it necessary to publish a repudiation of three prominent men who were, or had been , Social Crediters: CH Douglas , who though the originator of the Just Price calculus , was for the present lost along the side-track of anti-Semitic and therefore at this time Nazi-sympathetic propaganda.

Dr Hewlett Johnson , Dean of Canterbury.

who had become that strange and quite ridiculous thing a "Christian Bolshevik" (being thus diametrically opposed to Douglas);

The Duke of Bedford, a Christian Socialist, and at one time a zealous propagandist for Social Credit, but now taking up a defeatist attitude, and even calling for peace to be made with Hitler. If he had agreed with nine out of ten of his fellow countrymen that British determination was capable of winning this war his words might have made sense; but he was persuaded that victory was out of the question! The Social Credit Party on the contrary demanded total war against Hitler and against Hitlerism in all its forms and showed how a Social Credit Government, unfettered by Finance, not only could win a more speedy victory, but alone could destroy the greedy canker that saps our vigour in times of (so called) peace: so that none of us can live as we should – splendidly.

Acting on the instructions of the Founder and Leader, the Chief Executive Officer of the Kibbo Kift Foundation, Laurence Elwell-Sutton, compiled the following account to bring up to date the story of the Kindred of the Kibbo Kift from the point where Blue Falcon's entries broke off, and the account was duly inscribed in the Great Log by Dione in February 1984.

1942 - 45

Throughout the darkness of the war years John Hargrave held the scattered Kinsmen, Green Shirts and Party members together by the regular issue of the weekly Message from Hargrave, a task in which he never failed until the final dissolution of the Party in May 1951. During this time new themes were developed. In May 1942 the "Britain Can Feed Herself" campaign was launched, during 1943 Hargrave began to write of the power of the Sun, while in 1944 he became aware

of his healing powers, and began to hold regular healing meetings.

Support was sought for and offered by a number of distinguished men in public life, including the artist Augustus John, the writers Compton Mackenzie, Henry Williamson and Irene Rathbone, General Sir Ian Hamilton, Captain Neville Stack, the journalist B.J. Boothroyd and many others. Dr. William Temple, Archbishop of

1943
February

Canterbury, who in February 1943 had issued a statement "heartily welcoming the challenge of the Social Credit Movement", in May insisted that this statement be withdrawn on the grounds that his name had appeared in an S.C.F. leaflet "along with an astrologer". R.H. Naylor. Such incidents merely emphasised the weakness of the establishment and the hopelessness of expecting from it any stimulus for change.

1945
May 26th

Less than three weeks after the end of the war in Europe, the first gathering of Party Members since 1939 was held

at the Conway Hall in London, and in spite of the continued absence of many on war service, was attended by 86 Members and Associates.

June 24th

The new Party Headquarters were opened at 33 Craven Terrace, and formed a permanent base for recruiting and fund raising activities.

National Evangel

December 7th

The Founder-Leader appealed in the Message for regular funds to support the first full-time Missioner "Bill the Workman", in the great Nation-wide Social Credit Evangel. Within six weeks the sum needed to pay the Missioner £6 a week for one year had been raised.

1946
March 3rd.

On March 3rd a Meeting of Dedication was held at National Headquarters at which F.W. Constantine was confirmed as Missioner. On March 17th, in a car also provided out of donations, Constantine set out on his travels, which were to continue, together with a second Missioner until April 26th 1947 when the initial Evangel Fund ran out. Thereafter a valiant attempt was made to put the

1947
October

Evangel on a self supporting basis, but in October it was decided to withdraw the vehicles from service owing to the difficulty of operating satisfactorily in winter conditions. At the same time Constantine was fined at Weston super Mare for alleged political offences under local by-laws and the Public Order Act. It was hoped that a fresh start could be made in the spring of 1948, but unfortunately a foolish dispute initiated by the former Chairman of the National Evangel Planning Committee occupied the time and drained the energies of Party Officers for many months. Nevertheless Evangel activities were undertaken by volunteer missionaries on a number of occasions during the summer of 1948.

Demonstrations.

1948
December
10th.

The Evangel was by no means the only Party activity. London members demonstrated in Parliament Square against the Bretton Woods Agreement. Among the demonstrators was a woman dressed as Britannia, who was dragged through the streets on a

heavy gold chain marked "Gold Standard" by a man in a top-hat with a large dollar sign on his back. Aloft on her trident Britannia bore the slogan "Social Credit Party says TO HELL with Bretton Woods!" This was the first of a series of demonstrations that attracted widespread attention in the press.

1946
July 3rd

At 11am, three figures appeared in Whitehall and marched towards Parliament Square - on the left, the figure of DEATH, black robed with a scull-face; in the middle, the figure of ATOMIC ENERGY, clad in white overalls with a head-dress of Uranium 235 particles; on the right, the figure of LIFE - young, vigorous, free. Banners displayed the slogans "Bankers Debt bring Death" "Social Credit brings Life"

April
Budget
Day

SCP demonstrators wheeled a ruined roofless house into Parliament Square as a protest against the housing shortage. The slogan: "Social Credit for Debt-Free Housing"

July 1946 Another demonstration in Whitehall attacked the bread rationing proposals. Two bakers carried a huge pair of scales, in which a miserable loaf of rationed bread was heavily outweighed by a Bag of Dollar-Debt. Preceding them was a woman S.C.P. member who delivered a letter of protest to the Minister of Food, while they were followed by two women pushing babies in prams.

1947
June 7th Derby Day: A giant, two-foot deep banner displayed near the winning post the slogan "The Winner of the Human Race - Social Credit".

August 1946 At the sixth Test Match between England and South Africa S.C.P. members displayed a great banner, green and white, with the words: "England's Score - Tory 0, Labour 0 Social Credit - In Next".

Propaganda
1946
January 1st Activities like these were backed up by written and oral propaganda. New Year's Day was greeted with the publication of John Hargrave's

<p>1948 November</p>	<p>brilliant <u>Social Credit Clearly Explained</u>, a compilation of 101 questions and answers that set out the essentials of Social Credit in an easily understandable form. This booklet sold widely, and brought many converts . During 1947 Hargrave continued to develop his Solar Propaganda and this culminated in the first issue of the monthly Solar Message, a Blaze of Inner Light to illuminate the hearts and minds of every Member and Associate Member.</p> <p>The 'Britain Can Feed Herself' was stepped up with the formation of the SCP Agriculture and Husbandry Group under the direction of SCP Officer Ashley Lewis.</p>
<p>May 8th - 17th</p>	<p>In this year was held the first post-war National Assembly, no longer in camp at Winchbottom Farm, but at King Alfred's School, Golders Green, London, where both dormitory and camping facilities were available. It was well attended, and the same venue was</p>
<p>1948 June 4th - 6th</p>	<p>adopted for the two subsequent</p>

1950
May 27th
- 29th

National Assemblies.

1949
October
5th

Hargrave addressed a meeting of 5000 Old Age Pensioners at the Central Hall, Westminster and, out-classing all the speakers from other parties, "lifted their hearts high upon the wings of vision pinioned with the strength of a fighting-eagle".

1950
January
25th

John Hargrave stood as General Election Parliamentary candidate for the Stoke Newington and Hackney constituency. In a five weeks campaign hampered by weather that included fog, sleet, bitter winds, and teeming torments of rain, an almost total press boycott, and no access to radio time, and Hargrave's own illness, he gained 551 votes, more than at least 42 other General Election candidates.

November
16th

On this day occurred the first of nine shouts from the public gallery of the House of Commons - "Social Credit the Only Remedy". This shout was delivered by S.C.P. Officer Gino Barry and subsequent shouters to earn a place in this roll of honour were

December 1951.	SCP Member Miss D Strickland.
February 1952.	SCP Member Arthur L. Jenkinson.
February 1952.	SCP Member Alan Bednall.
March 7th.	SCP Member Dennis Jackson.
March 1952.	SCP Member Mrs.H.G.Taylor.
April 2nd.	SCP Member Miss Irene Rathbone.
April 1952.	SCP Member Mrs Myrtle Jackson.
April 26th.	SCP Member Miss Winifred Tuckfield
April 26th.	<p>Although clearly there was still plenty of life and enthusiasm in the Party, yet the tide of affairs was moving against it. Strive as they might to break through the prevailing political apathy, they found themselves confronted with a war-weary public only too happy to allow government to relieve it of personal responsibility. At an Extraordinary Meeting of the Party the members, faced with the fact that funds were failing to come in and that there remained cash and assets only sufficient to meet outstanding debts, passed a Resolution "to dissolve as an organisation on May 12th. 1951. at 6.00pm."</p>

There were those in the Party's ranks who refused to accept the facts as laid before them, and attempted by one means or another to carry on as before. The failure of all these efforts proved the correctness of John Hargrave's analysis. The ideas of the Kindred of the Kibbo Kift, of the Green Shirts, and of The Social Credit Party could and would never die, but the time was not right for the organisation of a mass movement in their support. And without such a mass movement Social Credit could not be implemented.

1967

John Hargrave was not silent during these years, but his name began to return to the news in 1967 when published details of the Concorde aircraft revealed that unacknowledged use had been made of his Automatic Navigator for Aircraft. Thus began a nine year campaign for recognition and a financial award commensurate with the value of the invention. After a

1976
May 10th

fight that would have discouraged many a lesser man, a Public Enquiry opened at the Piccadilly Hotel in London. Incredibly, just over a month later, the Referee, T.H.Bingham Q.C. while accepting Hargrave's claim that the "moving map" first used in Concorde and now on every fast moving combat and civil plane was based on Hargrave's invention, disallowed his claim for an ex-gratia award on a trivial technicality that would not stand up to any reasonable or logical examination.

June 10th

As if to emphasise the contempt with which such a decision deserved to be received, at about the same time a rock musical, The Kibbo Kift, written and composed by Chris Judge Smith and Max Hutchinson, and describing in vivid song and music the rise of the Kindred and its metamorphosis into the Green Shirts, was performed for the first time at the Traverse Theatre in Edinburgh. It was subsequently repeated at the Edinburgh

Festival, the Crucible Theatre, Sheffield, and the Sherman Theatre, Cardiff.

Thus in spite of the efforts of the political and legal establishment, the words 'Kibbo Kift' and 'Social Credit' were heard by many who would otherwise never have known them.

1977
December
11th.

The Kibbo Kift Foundation was formed under the chairmanship of John Hargrave "for the purpose of providing an authority and permanent owner of the archives and regalia." The other Trustees were Diana Hargrave (Secretary), Laurence Elwell-Sutton (Chief Executive Officer), C.A. Tacey, OBE., S.C. Dixon, J. Maxwell Hutchinson,

1978
April

and C. Judge Smith. As a result of the efforts of the Foundation a home was found for the Movement's documentary records in the Youth Movement Archive at Cardiff University Library (subsequently transferred to The British Library of Political and Economic Science in London) while the robes, regalia, banners and so on, after

1980
September
20th.

resting temporarily at Sudbury Hall in Derbyshire and at the Welsh Folk Museum at St.Fagans near Cardiff, were deposited on permanent loan at the Museum of London in the heart of the City. Here they offer a standing challenge to the financial establishment in the heart of its own territory, and a permanent inspiration to rising generations.

1982
November
18th.

John Hargrave died peacefully at the age of 88. The funeral service took place in the presence of some fifty Kindred and Green Shirts at the Society of Friends Meeting House, Hampstead, and later at the Hampstead Cemetary. At the interment the closing passage from The Confession of the Kibbo Kift was read, begining "A time to strive and a time to be at rest" and ending with the words"Plunge, then, into the deep sleep that knows no fitful dreaming."

The Kindred of the Kibbo Kift is not dead. Its spirit lives on, and will live

as long as there are men and women
with free hearts and minds, unafraid
of the tyranny of the financial powers
and their satellites.

But this record which began with
the birth of John Hargrave, ends
appropriately with his death.

No further entries will be added.
